

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1477.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1845.

PRICE 8d.
Stamped Edition, 9d.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Richard the Third: a Poem. By Sharon Turner, F.A.S. and R.A.S.L. 12mo, pp. 278. London, Longman and Co.

To beguile the time with recreation suited to a long literary life, Mr. Sharon Turner, at the advanced age of three-score and ten, has been revising and putting into shape this poetical exercise of his earlier years. It is a rhymed biography and history of Richard the Third, following pretty closely the Shaksperian and Tudor portraiture, but excusing the "crook-backed tyrant" from some of the aggravated enormities laid to his charge, and endeavouring to suggest natural and political reasons for other acts of criminality. "My object (he informs us), and all that could be done now by any one, has been to endeavour to delineate how such a prince, of such ancestry and natural or acquired disposition, with such an active and vigorous mind, as he unquestionably had, under the circumstances and in the advancing day during which he lived and operated, and by which he was necessarily so much affected, is likely to have been led or induced to perpetrate, at last, the criminal actions by which he has made his memory so degradingly notorious."

Mr. Turner defends himself from the charge of being an apologist for Richard, but we think unnecessarily; for his leaning is evidently the other way, and he accepts, as fully proven, accounts which later researches have shewn to be at least very dubious. In short, he adheres to the dicta of his own history in the *Narrative of the Middle Ages of England*; wherein, as herein, he truly says of himself, "in justice to the dead, and for the due information of the living, I have studied every where to be impartial, and never to judge any one by his defects, errors, and bad actions only; but to shew him as he really was in the whole of his life and character, as far as his reality can be now traced. Unless this be conscientiously done, the history of him will be an unfaithful representation. By this too-prevalent obliquity, we are frequently misjudging and depreciating each other."

On the poem itself we need not dilate. Mr. T. states that he has taken the ease and melody of Goldsmith's versification for his model; and the following selection will shew how far he has succeeded in his imitation. We take the passage after the execution of Hastings, and Buckingham's speech at the Guildhall, calling on the citizens to adopt Richard for the throne, as the rightful heir and representative of the house of York.

"Delighted with his sunny prospects there,
He wished his wife his joyous mood to share.
Her amabilities had won his youth,
And still engrossed and blessed his nuptial truth;
She was the dearest object of his sight,
Her mien and features yet his love excited;
There were sweet charms of goodness in her mind,
Her voice, and actions, which his spirit bind,
It was a pleasure to obtain her smile;
And gay he sought her, hoping to beguile
Her natural sense of what was good and right:
Yet royal greatness, could it but delight!
Well, Anne! suppose upon that pretty face
A queen's grand circle I, ere long, should place;
Would you not cheer me with your loveliest smile,
And gladly hail me king of this proud isle?"

"Most eagerly my heart will greet its lord,
Whatever blessings should your life reward:
I know your zeal to spread your country's fame,
But how can we the regal summit claim?"
"By courage, skill, and resolution now,
While feuds thus rage, the crown may grace my brow;
The boy is far too feeble for the day,
A manlier arm the factious peers must sway.
Some wish me on the throne for their own end,
Others from dread of civil war befriending.
The people will applaud, for well they know
England to greatness in my reign would grow."
"Oh, do not crush your nephew's right and hope!
Guide him—assist him how to shape his scope.
I would not rob the poorest of his due;
Do not, my Richard, cloud our Edward's view."
"Tis not my choice if violence have power,
It is my fate to live in such an hour;
When others weave their plots of evil hue,
I must arrest the mischiefs they pursue.
Great nobles urge me to become their king,
To shield their safety from the serpent's sting."
"Oh! I would rather brave what'er may spite
Than stain my soul with treachery and blight."
"Let not vague rumours or superstitions sway;
I am involved in danger and dismay.
The prudence—his necessity constrains:
The throne and life; without it, death or chains!
If, then, my safety to your heart be dear,
Lise to the greatness, nor be cowed by fear."
"You are my earthly joy, my only pride;
My heart delighted to become your bride,
And still regards you with a woman's love,
And values yours all other boons above.
But 'tis yourself I'll cherish, not your throne;
My happiness will flow from you alone.
Then do not plunge in stormy waves of wrong;
Peace will forsake us—woes with crime will throng.
Oh, do not, then, abuse your guardian trust—
Heaven blesses and supports the good and just;
Be sure His providence will be your friend
If to be right on that you will depend.
Oh, let us dread the dire remorse and shame
Which ill deeds, careless, bring with endless blame!"
"I cannot listen to your pleading voice;
Again I say, my path is not my choice:
They drive me to it, and I must subdue
The hostile machinations some pursue.
Prepare, then, to assume the regal state.
Since, though averse, 'tis made my binding fate."
He left her as he spoke, displeased to find
He could not alter her unselfish mind:
In this he had no sympathy, though still
His young affections softened his stern will.
She was the only being he could love,
But proud ambition swelled all ties above.
Yet he reversed the feelings she displayed:
"So should the woman and the wife be made.
She merits all my confidence and care;
She is no statesman, but most good and fair;
She shall have every comfort I can bring,
But cannot be my counsellor or king."

This is a fair specimen of the whole; and were we to quote fifty pages, we could not better display the style and spirit in which it is written. The concluding note is, however, so much to our mind, that we cannot resist the wish to present it to our readers:

"The prince died in April, 1484. His mother, Queen Anne, followed him to the grave in the following March; and on the 22d of August, in the same year, 1485, Richard himself fell in the battle of Bosworth Field against Henry, the Earl of Richmond, two years and a few weeks after his coronation. Thus all his policy, schemes, and crimes, had only procured him this short interval of the greatness for which he had so struggled, and cut off his line for ever—a memorable instance of moral and personal retribution. That the author has not overstated Richard's agitations and sufferings from the illness and death of his child, may be inferred from the strong expression of the Monk of Croyland, living at the time—'pene insanire'—almost drove him mad.' Buck-

ingham concerted and attempted a dangerous insurrection against him; but an unusual fall of rain causing the Severn to overflow, which he had to cross, stopped for the time his immediate progress, and his followers, disheartened, broke up and deserted him. He fled for refuge to an old follower whom he had much benefited; the man betrayed him; and Richard ordered him to be brought to Salisbury, where he was, but refused to see him, and ordered him to be beheaded on September 2. Thus the duke's guilty co-operation was punished by the man whose criminal usurpation he had, for his own selfish purposes, so wilfully promoted. Hastings had co-operated with Richard and Buckingham to destroy the queen's relations, and perished himself, from the jealousy and apprehension of his two confederates. Buckingham, in his revenge, finding he could not safely reach the crown for himself, devised and suggested the plan of inviting over the exiled and persecuted Earl of Richmond, to make that expedition in concurrence with his own revolt, from which Richard fell at Bosworth Field. Thus each of the three greatest criminals in these transactions became the destroyers of each other. The retributions which follow from the moral government of our world are variously applied, but always take place, publicly or privately, in some shape or other; frequently delayed, and yet often administered in personal suffering, without others perceiving it; immediate, visible, and striking, in many instances, in all ages and countries. 'Thou shalt do no murder.' 'Whosoever sheds man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' 'Vengeance is mine. I will repay, saith the Lord.' These are the divine principles of our moral system, and are always in action, in the form deemed most expedient by our divine Ruler. As to Richard's personal appearance, Horace Walpole mentions in his 'Historic Doubts,' that the old Countess of Desmond, in an after-reign, declared that she had danced with him, and that he was the handsomest man in the room except his brother. Polydore Virgil, who lived under Henry VII., described his face as like his father's, short and compact, without the fulness of his brother's. As I have just received, through another channel, a traditional statement of what the Countess of Desmond mentioned on this subject, I will subjoin it, and the series of authorities for it. Mr. Paynter, the magistrate, hearing of the announcement of the preceding poem, related to my son, the Rev. Sydney Turner, the following particulars:—When a boy, about the year 1810, he heard the old Lord Glastonbury, then at least ninety years of age, declare, that when he was a young lad he saw, and was often with, the Countess of Desmond, then living, an aged woman. She told him that when she was a girl she had known familiarly, and frequently seen, an old lady who had been brought up by the former Countess of Desmond, who became noted for her remarkable longevity, as she lived to be above one hundred and twenty years of age. This lady mentioned that this aged Countess of Desmond had declared that she had been at a court-banquet where Richard was present, and that he was in no way personally

deformed or crooked. Edward IV. was deemed, in his day, the handsomest man of his court. It is a fair inference, from her impression, that his personal appearance could not be such as the Tudor partisans and our Shakspeare have described it; and it is an instance how much they have misrepresented him, in order to depreciate him, and to make him an object of popular abhorrence. As the countenances of many men, once handsome, change into the contrary from sorrow, care, anxiety, vexation, and disease, or internal sufferings, Richard, after his usurpation, and the murder of his nephews, and finding, to his own disappointment, that their death only lessened instead of augmenting his security, may, from his avowed agitations and fears, have contracted in the last few months a different expression of features; or, as his body was very much bruised and ill-treated on the field of Bosworth after his fall, the popular account may be a wilful, but colourable, exaggeration of what his face, then distorted by wounds and pain, may have been at that time found to be. We cannot, therefore, fairly credit all the misconceptions or mis-statements of those who were so interested to make his memory odious."

In all this volume, we must observe, the public will see cause to cherish that feeling with which it has ever deservedly looked upon Sharon Turner and his works. It is a sincere delight to contemplate the literary veteran, the septuagenarian, the cheerful old man, shewing to us how the intellectual pleasures of youth and the cultivation of taste and knowledge are calculated to become the pastime and comfort of age. That the *Love of Letters*, next to the consolations of religion, is the fittest and happiest pursuit for man; for it can charm all our life, be the accomplice of our childhood, the fine ambition of our first intercourse with the world, the most graceful companion of our prime, and the congenial solace of our decline. Long may our model, the worthy and esteemed Sharon Turner, continue to taste this felicity!

Practical Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland. By George Wilkinson, Architect, R.I.A., &c. Large 8vo, pp. circ. 370. London: J. Murray; Dublin, W. Curry, jun. and Co. It is rather an unusual union—geology and architecture; but our author appears to be equally at home in both. So ought his reviewer to be; yet we shall not exhibit the powers, if we possess them. For on the subject of Irish geology we have had many occasions to explain and demonstrate, till our readers may know nearly as much about it as Mr. Griffiths or Mr. Wilkinson, whose distinct and practical observations are well worthy of attention.

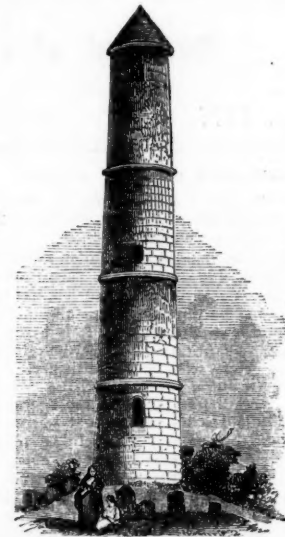
But the architectural portion of his work presents greater novelty and attraction for us; and in the few remarks we propose to offer upon it, we shall confine ourselves to that division of the subject; and even then to the descriptions of ancient art, and the opinions or theories of the author thereon.

"The noble monuments of the past ages (as he justly says), which in all parts of the country meet our view, are in every way matters of the greatest interest, and engage both the antiquary and historian; for it is necessary to pursue our inquiry into their respective ages, as well as the objects of their erection: the first, with reference to the study of the purpose for which they were designed and constructed; and the next, the length of time they have been exposed to the abrading influences of atmospheric action, and the cause of any decay or dilapidation in which they are found." Pursuing

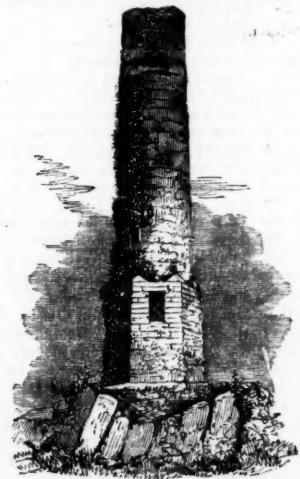
this investigation, he observes: "The early architecture of Ireland, prior to the ordinary structures in the Norman and pointed style of architecture, is, doubtless, that of the cromlechs, the monolithic structures, circular enclosures, and sepulchral monuments, and the round towers; and in these works may be seen most of the rocks of the country, used under most favourable circumstances for testing their durability." And he continues: "The architecture of the country, prior to the introduction of Christianity, is that of the large pillar-stones, circles, cromlechs, groves, cairns, and moats,—buildings erected without mortar, and doubtless of great antiquity; the materials employed, as shewn by the present remains, are almost universally those of the locality, and are the loose detached masses of primary or crystalline sedimentary rocks, being those which have resisted the violence they have been exposed to in the convulsions which disturbed them from their native bed, most of them being as durable at the present time as at any past period of their use. These peculiar and very interesting monuments of a remote age have the periods of their creation involved in much obscurity. From the great similarity they, many of them, bear to the kind of structures common in England, Scotland, and other neighbouring countries, they are most probably erected by a class of people of the same common origin. In their general features some of them bear a resemblance bordering so closely on those which are described as occurring in the East, that it is difficult to avoid a conclusion that they have originated from that source; they certainly afford an extensive and interesting field for the researches of those who are anxious to discover monuments of a Phœnician or Eastern origin; and the investigation of their origin would, doubtless, terminate much more successfully than that which ascribes the erection of the round towers of Ireland to the remote period of the worshippers of Baal."

We pass over the primeval remains, pillar-stones, cromlechs, cairns, &c., including some sepulchral monuments of great magnitude, and also raths for the protection of cattle, mounds, and forts, &c., and come at once to the interesting discussions of the composition, and engraved representation as well as written particulars, of the debateable round towers, respecting the antiquity of which Mr. Wilkinson is a sceptic. These towers generally, "when perfect, vary in height from about 70 to 100 feet, some being nearly to 120 feet; the average height, however, is that between 70 and 100 feet. The circumference of the towers at their base is generally from about 50 to 60 feet, and their diameter at the level of the doorway from 8 to 9 feet internally. The walls are commonly 4 feet thick. The door is generally from 8 to 12 feet above the surface of the ground."

To enable ourselves to afford clear ideas of these remarkable edifices, we have procured means to quote their pictorial appearance as well as their descriptive text. The first is the tower of Ardmore, in the county of Waterford, which is "nearly perfect; conical top; form diminished considerably, having three sets-off externally with projecting weathered string courses, and sets-off internally; door circular-headed, about 13 feet from ground, with a 3 in. torus round it at angle of jamb; door diminishes in height and width internally." And it should be added, that several features in the architecture are in common with the adjoining ecclesiastical ruins. With regard to the construction and materials used, Mr. Wilkinson briefly states: "Walling in squared coursed work of reddish-



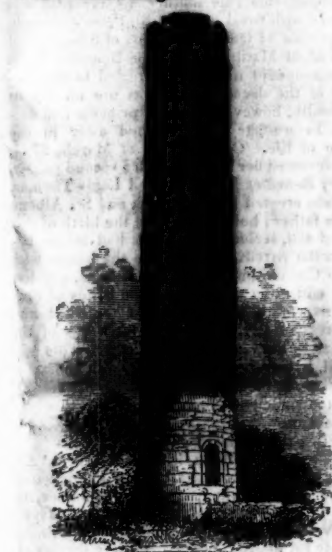
grey sandstone of the locality, is in good preservation; the upper portion having lost mortar from the joints has the exposed edges of the stone worn, the stone is of very hard quality; courses of masonry vary in thickness from 6 to 10 inches, the inner face of the work is ordinary rubble walling." This is in good preservation, and not very different in form from Devenish in Fermanagh; but Keneith, Cork, our next selection, offers considerable variety. Of it



Mr. W. writes: "Top wanting; is of peculiar external form, having hexagonal base up to the height of the door; the door is of usual height; there is one opening of about one foot square, and above the door; internally there are several sets-off." It is, he adds, "constructed with the slate-rock of the locality; the foundations rest immediately on an elevated solid rock levelled for the base of the tower; the walling of foundations consists of large rough stones; the materials are in good preservation. The upper portion of the tower is dilapidated, and some portion of the stones in the upper part

are in a falling state; the lower portion had stones much displaced by the roots of ivy: the stones vary in length from 1 to 5 feet, and in thickness from 3 to 12 inches, arranged without vertical joints, but close bedded, and very well worked on edges of the external face of the tower. A floor of the tower still remains on the level with door, and is peculiarly constructed with slate flags, having a well-hole in the centre, which a flag covered, and formed into a chamber below the level of the door."

We should like to know if the hexagonal base appears to be contemporary with the tower; or may have been laid on at a later date. It is curious; and so is Kilrea, Kilkenny: "Above the usual height; the top has a parapet and projecting gutter-stones; door about 5 ft. from the surface, circular-headed, the upper opening square-headed; there are two pointed windows at intermediate heights."



The author enumerates thirty-six in all; some of which were evidently never finished, but only carried up to a certain height and left. And he adds:

"At Killosey, in Kildare, is one of peculiar form, having a larger base, and is of less than usual height. At Kilmacduagh, in the county of Galway, is one of usual height, having a considerable inclination from the perpendicular. At Ram's Island, on Lough Neagh, and at Tory Island, on the western coast of Donegal, are round towers. With regard to the constructive peculiarities of the round towers, it is first intended to shew that they possess features decidedly in common with the architecture of the Normans, under which designation is embraced the architecture of the Lombards and Normans before remarked on; it is more particularly entitled to the name of Norman from their occupying the country nearest to the British isles, which was the high road from Rome; and it was chiefly through that source that our architecture has been derived, although the priests may have migrated from the eastern or western empire. . . . In remarking on the features of these round towers, the doorway, which is common to all, first demands attention. By the table (which is given by the author) it will be seen that the circular arch

of the doorway is by far the most prevalent; and that the masonry in several of the structures is of the exact character peculiar to Norman buildings. A more conclusive argument, and one that is more evident to the general reader, is, however, the elaborated execution of the masonry in some of the doorways, displaying some of the finest examples of Norman architecture and construction, and of a character exactly similar to that of doors of later churches in the localities of those buildings, whose construction in the style of Norman architecture, I presume, is not to be disputed."

Other resemblances to Norman edifices are pointed out and insisted upon,—such as bands and tori round the doors, the shapes of the windows similar to early continental structures, &c.; and from the premises the author concludes:—

"To those who are unwilling to admit that the construction of the round towers is the work of the ninth and tenth centuries, and that they are also the erection of the early pilgrims or missionaries from the continent, a considerable difficulty is presented, viz. how to account for the architectural features in these towers being common with those of all continental buildings which are the erection both of a prior and similar age. It certainly cannot be contended that the round towers supplied to Rome, or Byzantium, to Italy, Germany, or France, the models for their buildings, which, though they contain features and arrangement of structure similar to those of the round towers, are in extent so vastly beyond the former, and shew so gradual a change from the ancient and perfect architecture of Rome, that such an assertion would be preposterous. If these doorways and other features of the round towers are then admitted to be after the models supplied by these buildings, how is any other conclusion to be arrived at than that which is advanced with regard to their origin and period of construction? It may, however, be asserted, and I believe it is considered by many, that these peculiar features of the round towers, which are in common with the architecture of the continent, and, moreover, in common with the style of architecture in those early churches which by gradual change succeeded the round towers, are architectural features resulting from later causes, viz. the appropriation of these peculiar buildings to Christian purposes, and the insertion of doors and other features before remarked on in a style of architecture different from that originally belonging to them. It is, however,

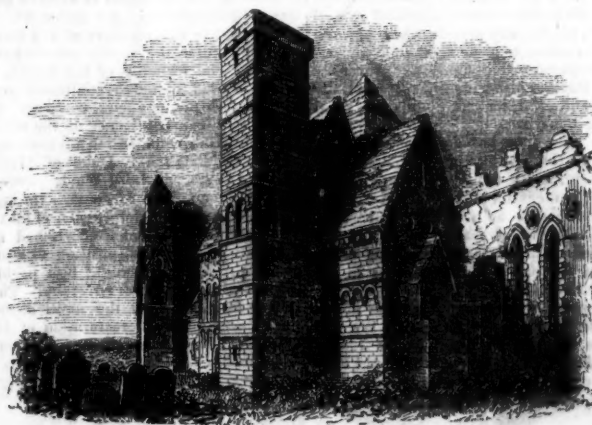
considered that such cannot be the case. For first, the masonry around the doors shews no sign of disturbance; and reasoning is altogether against these features having been altered; and doubtless, the masonry of these towers is as originally constructed, except in some of the tops, which, from decay or otherwise, required renovation."

The existence of similar features in Pembroke Castle, South Wales, is adduced in confirmation of Mr. Wilkinson's hypothesis; and he asserts that it "presents so close a resemblance to the round towers of Ireland, that it shews undeniably the identity of origin; and but that it is in accordance with the character of the buildings which were numerous after the decline of the Roman empire, and in accordance with other and so much earlier erections, one would imagine it to be a copy of one of the round towers of Ireland, so completely does it establish their common origin."

We will, however, now bid adieu to these structures, to select some interesting specimens of what succeeded them in the order of time, whether they possessed the greater antiquity usually assigned to them, or belong to the later period, so strongly contended for by our author.

"In England, towers or spires were very common to the early parochial churches, and beautiful examples abound throughout the country. Not so, however, in Ireland; and no remains of an ancient spire is at the present time known to exist, and very few churches are found of a size equal to the large parochial churches of England. On the change from the circular arches of the Norman architecture to the pointed style which succeeded it, the best examples are found on the eastern coast, which shew its introduction after the Anglo-Norman invasion; being a style which doubtless originated on the continent, occurring, as it does, so suddenly and perfect in the ancient cathedral structures of that country. In the small churches the pointed style of architecture became common, and all traces of the features peculiar to the round towers, or Norman style, gradually cease, except in the regard paid to security; and in the towers of the larger buildings, in which several features in common with the round towers prevail, the architecture, however partaking of the pointed style, is in accordance with the edifice of which it forms a part."

Near Cahirciveen a very primitive church, in which the pointed arch was first introduced, illustrates this transition; but previous to concluding with it, we offer the following as a more

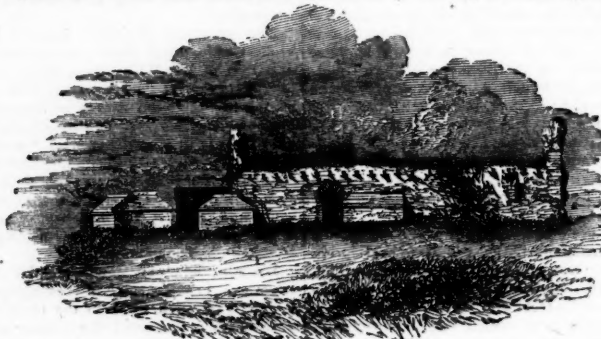


picturesque, though not a more interesting example. It "represents another of these early structures, the interesting and very peculiar building known as King Cormac's Chapel; in which a richness of interior execution shews the advancing skill and taste of the age, the interior having the face of the walls ornamented

with columns and circular ribs under the circular arch; the chancel end is also groined, and the doorways present very fine examples of elaborate Norman architecture."

We now return to the illustration of the mountain-church near Cahirciveen:

"From its retired position, it appears to have



undergone very little change, and is doubtless the type of many; the remains which abound throughout the country, and more or less perfect, are in accordance with it. A custom of making the old churchyards the burial-place of the parishes, remains to this day in most parts of Ireland. The very primitive and peculiar class of tombs in this locality, the construction of which is still continued, gives to the ruin in question a very considerable interest. Tombs of this kind are very common in Kerry; but in most parts they have lost their primitive simplicity of construction, and are made most shapeless and unsightly heaps of cut stone." Some of them are "double, having two floors; the doors, or openings, are formed with stone flags. The coffins are deposited on floors level with the doors or openings,

and in accordance with a very ancient practice, the screws or nails of the lids are always removed when the interment takes place."

Body-snatching for anatomical purposes was not so much feared as the thievery of a handful of nails! No wonder ghosts were so common in Ireland; they had nothing to keep them from walking to revisit the glimpses of the moon.

But we will not extend our extracts or remarks; for the volume being utterly unreviewable without its views, we have exceeded our convenient space, in order to illustrate it by the representations of these interesting structures.

We are sure the public will feel much gratitude to Mr. Wilkinson for the treat he has thus laid before it. His book deserves to be shelved . . . in every good library.*

Memoirs of Prince Charles Stuart, commonly called the Young Pretender. With Notices of the Rebellion in 1745. By C. L. Klose, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. H. Colburn.

For our part, we could have been contented with Mrs. Thomson's historical novel (see *Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1455), for in truth we find little additional information respecting the career of Charles Stuart in these volumes. His life at Florence is still undeveloped, and perhaps had better continue so to the end of time; and we can hardly look for anything new of him, his father, and their adherents in England as well as Scotland, till the day arrives when permission shall be given to some competent individual to investigate thoroughly and carefully the Stuart Papers, hitherto only very partially examined, and still locked up in the royal closet of St. James's.

All that M. Klose has done or could do, was to consult the best authorities among preceding writers, and compile their intelligence into a plain and candid narrative. He begins with a brief glance at the hapless race of Stuart, records the abdication of James II., and then goes into the family concerns of his successors, and their fruitless attempts in the Fifteen and Forty-five.

With his opinions on many interesting points it is impossible for us to coincide. We will cite one instance; speaking of Prince James, the son of James II., and styled "the old Pretender," to contradicting him from his son: "He had (says M. Klose) grown up at St.

Germain, surrounded by all the external parade of royalty. He had seen his father surrounded by men who affected to form a privy council, and who bore the titles of ministers. The old doctrine of the imprescriptible rights of royalty had been one of the earliest principles impressed upon his mind. What he stood most in need of—an intelligent and well-informed tutor, capable of distinguishing between the externals and the essentials of royalty, capable of estimating the true responsibility of a sovereign, of pointing out the errors of James's predecessors, and of indicating the means which alone would lead to the recovery of the lost throne—such a tutor the young prince had never known. The example of the father, as long as the exiled monarch continued to occupy himself with public affairs, could not but exercise a pernicious influence on the mind of the son: while the confidential advisers of the old king—Middleton, the Duke of Melfort, the Duke of Perth, and Lord Waldegrave—though sufficiently qualified to convey, through their own conduct, a just impression of all the conventional frivolities of a court, had no more the ability than the disposition to teach their young prince how he might best profit by the lessons of the school of adversity. Their own selfish interests were the main object of all their designs for the restoration of James, as of all their uninterrupted correspondence with the Jacobites at home, and with the men of

* Mr. Petrie's learned work on Round Towers has also just seen the light.

most influence on the continent; and the steps to which they urged the court of St. Germain were invariably those that best harmonised with their personal antipathies and partialities."

We would fain ask, if this is a faithful description of men who had sacrificed their all for the sake of their royal masters?—who, for personal attachment and patriotic love of country, had enthusiastically given up property and home, risked liberty and life, and become poor wanderers in a foreign land—only attached to one great and heartfelt cause? We think not: M. Klose may impeach their understandings as he pleases; but he has no grounds on which to libel their generous feelings and devoted services.

His account of the infancy of Prince Charles at Rome brings before us a particular worthy perhaps of being selected from the more commonly known incidents:—

"Clementine (his mother, he records) was interred with royal pomp in St. Peter's church, by the side of Queen Christina of Sweden and the Italian Matilda; and Pope Benedict XIV. had a splendid monument erected to the memory of the deceased. It was not merely in her health, however, that the princess had suffered before she was snatched away in the prime of life. On the 20th of March, 1725, she presented her husband with a second prince, Henry Benedict Edward Alfred Louis Thomas, who was created Duke of York and St. Albano by his father; but, even before the birth of this second son, serious differences had arisen between the parents, partly from the horror with which Clementine, a devout Catholic, saw her son's education entrusted to the hands of Protestants, more particularly of the Earl and Countess of Inverness, and afterwards of the brother of the latter, Lord Murray. This was not all, however. The countess, who had acted as nurse to the chevalier's children, afforded only too sufficient grounds for the jealousy of Clementine."

To this the following note is added:—

"Baron von Pöllnitz, in his 'Mémoires,' &c. (T. ii. p. 291), expresses himself ambiguously on the subject, when, speaking of James, he says: 'La médisance dit que Madame Hayes, ou Inverness, a eu pendant quelque tems l'honneur de lui plaire;' but a little way further on he says, speaking of the same prince, 'Il aime les plaisirs, et il serait même galant, s'il n'était pas autant observé par les prêtres.' There are many grounds, however, for believing that Clementine had abundant reasons to complain of her husband's infidelity. On this subject we may refer to a letter from Queen Elizabeth of Spain to Clementine, dated 29th Dec. 1725, and to a second letter from Clementine to her father, written on the 15th Nov. of the same year. See G. A. Stenzel, Beiträge zur Geschichte Polens und der Familie Sobieski, aus handschriftlichen Quellen (F. C. Schlosser und G. A. Bercht, Archiv. für Geschichte und Literatur, fünfter Band. Frankf. a. M. 1833. S. 349—362). At all events, Lord Mahon is guilty of a strange mistake when he says (vol. ii. p. 136), 'Nor, in fact, do Clementina's own letters seem to speak of jealousy,' for in these letters the Countess of Inverness is spoken of as 'the king's mistress,' without the slightest reserve."

His portrait of the prince in his adventurous Scottish struggle appears to us to be as just as it is favourable. His manners must have been most fascinating, and his sentiments noble; as his conduct was brave and chivalrous, his constancy most enduring. How he was thwarted and over-ruled need not again be told

—the
after t
him a
But
told t
work
events
terest.

Scenes
184

R.
It is
Where
find s
person
ture,
to eng
the a
with
quenc
We n
still t
illustr
Sesam
"T
small
from
plain,
surro
mits.
for th
was t
flank
fallen
had b
with
ketry
had l
gates
that
even
was
peare
whate
the to
These
they
who
them
Peop
the f
to w
after
was
ruffia
of L
about
the C
of po
of op
austin
the p
den
Fier
mon
him.
havin
were
less
woul
street
neck
ornam
main
pillars
house
give
doing
rage.

—the retreat from Derby was fatal: nothing after that could retrieve his fortunes or afford him a chance.

But we need not farther insist on this thrice-told tale; and conclude with stating that the work is a plain and well-composed account of events of as much romantic as historical interest.

Scenes and Adventures in Spain, from 1835 to 1840. By Poco Mas. 2 vols. 8vo. London, R. Bentley.

It is no matter how we review this book. Wherever we dip into its desultory page, we find some matter of local character, or some personal description, or some tale of adventure, or some anecdote of Spanish celebrities, to engage our notice and amuse us. It is as if the author had covered the country all over with patches, and it is of little or no consequence upon which patch we happen to strike. We might copy out a quarter of the work, and still the other three quarters would be unillustrated. What, then, shall we do? Open Sesame! Here is the sample:

"The place we are now starting from is the small town of Carinena; the approach to which from the Zaragoza side is over an extensive plain, now gilded with ripening corn. The surrounding hills were cultivated to their summits. The district of Carinena is celebrated for the rich wine produced therein. This town was formerly surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and bastions; but as it had fallen into ruins in various parts, the spaces had been filled up with a thinner one, pierced with a great number of loop-holes for musketry. The church was also fortified. A ditch had been dug at the foot of the walls, and the gates were surmounted with battlements; so that the town was capable of a stout defence even with a small garrison. When the army was absent, however, bands of plunderers appeared very close to the place, carrying off whatever they could lay hands on, and keeping the town for the moment completely blockaded. These fellows called themselves Carlists; but they were neither more nor less than robbers, who would adopt any banner that would afford them license to commit crime with impunity. People whose property lay at a distance from the fortified towns, were obliged to let it run to waste because they could not go to look after it; for travelling without a strong escort was quite out of the question. There was a ruffian who had assumed the appropriate title of La Fiera—the Wild-Beast—who lurked about watching the arrival and departure of the Queen's forces, and was then in the habit of pouncing upon the unprotected inhabitants of open towns and villages, plundering and insulting them, frequently seizing upon some of the principal people, and retaining them in his den until ransomed by their relatives. This Fiera, who a very short time before was a common muleteer, had a hundred desperadoes with him. The greater part of the able-bodied men having been drawn for soldiers, the villages were left without defenders; and in this helpless state the Wild-Beast and his howling troop would enter: if they met any women in the street, they claved the handkerchiefs from their necks and heads, and snatched away any trifling ornaments they might be wearing. Then the main body were drawn up in the street, and pillaging parties let loose to ransack from house to house, forcing the poor people to give up their all, who were happy if, by so doing, they could save themselves from outrage, or perhaps death. The inhabitants of

these parts were in a continual state of alarm for their lives and properties; this I learnt during my stay from a variety of persons, and in every direction. Many unfortunate families have detailed to me, with bitter agony, the cruelties they had endured: often and often, when about to depart, have father, mother, and children almost clung to me for protection; though they knew full well I could not afford it to them, inasmuch as their persecutions could only commence when I should necessarily be too far off to hear their cries, or to raise a hand to help them. But they saw that I felt for them; they had poured forth their sorrows into a sympathising heart, and they felt attached to me. Such are the inevitable miseries attendant on civil war; and I can safely say that, in those parts of the country which I visited, the only desire of the really respectable Spaniards in the middle and laborious classes—forming the majority of the nation—was to be allowed to pursue their legitimate avocations in peace, and to be protected against the violent and the lawless; for which protection they were prepared to pay cheerfully their contributions to the state."

Encore! The author is with the Queen's forces in the war against the Carlists, and we are told:

"A body of four hundred Carlist cavalry had been very nearly surprised by the general, whose division I was accompanying, at Monreal del Campo. They were warned, however, of our proceedings, and left the town precipitately at midnight, only two hours before we reached it, and went to a large village, where they quartered themselves for four-and-twenty hours. The Queen's division entered the village on the following day, and a commissary belonging to the regular Carlist army was taken prisoner. He had been the bearer of two *oficios*, or requisitions, for rations to be sent at a certain hour, *on pain of death*, to Pancrudo, where, or at Camarillas, Don Carlos himself was supposed to be. This, by the by, was a demand from the commissary of what was called the regular Carlist force, subjecting the authorities to the fatal penalty, in case of non-compliance, even should it arise from inability. At this village I was lodged in the house of the alcalde, a man past the middle age of life, and most respectable in his appearance and demeanour; but his countenance was careworn and anxious. I only saw him for a few minutes on my arrival, as he was obliged to attend to the duties of his office; to go hither and thither superintending the arrangements incidental to the arrival of a large body of troops. The fact was, that when the Queen's division arrived, the rations of bread demanded by the Carlist commissary were actually being baked, and of course they were secured for the Queen's forces. We remained a day and a half at this place, and I had several interesting conversations with the alcalde. His position was really painful, for he was at the mercy of marauders, who might enter the village within a very short time after our departure. The only consolation I could offer him, was the hope that the war might soon be terminated. I was sitting in the morning in the room appropriated to my use, when the alcalde's daughter, a young woman of about five-and-twenty, with a most good-natured face, rushed in. In her apron were twenty or thirty very small loaves of bread just baked, which as soon as she entered the room she threw down, and then ran out again, returning in two or three minutes with a large basket. She then requested that I would assist her in picking up

the loaves, and placing them in concealment under my bedstead, which was in an alcove or recess. I, of course, assisted the alcalde's fair daughter with alacrity. When all was arranged, she told me that she had contrived to abstract this small portion of the produce of the flour supplied by her father as a provision for the consumption of the family, and that she felt certain of its safe keeping in my room. Towards evening she came again, and took the well-filled basket from under the bed. It being heavy, I offered to assist her, which she willingly permitted me to do. So we each raised one side of the basket, and proceeded with our burden across a darkish passage to a still darker chamber. The basket was set down, and I lost sight of the alcalde's daughter for a few minutes. Suddenly a ray of light gleamed across the dark room, and I saw the figure of my fair companion, or rather part of it, opposite to an aperture whence the light proceeded; she was soon by my side. 'Come,' she said, again taking hold of the basket. I obeyed, and we approached the light. Bending very low, she passed through the open space, and then turned round and took hold of the basket; I followed, of course, stooping so as to escape knocking my head against the entrance. As soon as we had set down the basket, the alcalde's daughter began to laugh. 'Qué le parece á usted, *Senor Yngles*? What do you think of this, *Senor Yngles*? I looked round, and perceived that I was in a square room, lighted I could never imagine how, for I do not remember to have seen a window. Clean sheets, and linen of various descriptions, were lying about in confusion; also two or three trunks, and a variety of articles of domestic property. I made the best answer I could, for really I did not know what to think. 'Mire usted, you see,' said the damsel, 'this is an *escondrijo*, a hiding-place, where we keep what we have been able to save from plunder; and hither I have asked you to help me to carry the bread to sustain us when you are gone.' 'Thank you for the confidence you have reposed in me, it shall not be abused,' replied I; and in recording this incident, after so many years, I feel that I am not committing a breach of faith; on the contrary, that it is but an act of justice to demonstrate the confidence of the Spaniards in those who they imagine are deserving of it. This true anecdote affords a proof of the contrivances they were obliged to resort to, in order to insure the very necessities of life during the late deplorable civil war. So we crept out of the *escondrijo*, and thus ends my adventure with the alcalde's daughter. Around my room were several roughly painted portraits of saints, and engravings of a similar nature; this was the case in most of the houses, however miserable, in the parts of Spain I visited. By the bed-side, too, in the humblest dwellings, there was generally a little glass or earthen receptacle for holy water, perhaps dry and overspread with a cobweb, being a melancholy proof that a long time had elapsed since the bed had been occupied by its pious owner. Frequently, too, was to be seen affixed to the wall a papal bull, all yellow with age and speckled by fly-marks, granting permission to eat meat and *lacticinios*, or milk-diet, during Lent, to *Senor* or *Senora* So-and-So, who had paid four or five reales for such permission; and on condition that he or she should recite a certain number of prayers at stated times and places. The *arca*, or huge wooden chest, is a piece of furniture rarely absent from the most humble dwellings. It answers the purpose of a chest of drawers, and whatever linen the owners

have is there deposited, as well as other things to which value is attached. The *arca* is generally oblong and deep, it usually stands upon feet, and is often more than two yards in length and three or four feet wide; sometimes it is strengthened by brass or iron clamps at the corners. Its place is along the side of the wall. There are several Spanish proverbs or sayings in which the *arca* figures, such as—*En arca de avariento el diablo yáce dentro*, the devil lies in a covetous man's chest."

These two specimens are as sufficient to exhibit the nature of the work as if we gave fifty; and with them, therefore, we take our leave of a production of great variety of incident and exemplification of manners.

LORD BROUGHAM'S MEN OF LETTERS, &c.

[Second notice: David Hume.]

LORD BROUGHAM analyses and criticises Hume's writings, religious, political, and historical; awarding different degrees of censure and praise to each. He notices the remarkable fact, that up to the middle of the last century Britain possessed no native historian; Rapin being the only author in that line who could be read. David Hume was, therefore, the first national leader in so important a branch of letters—and applied to a country which had produced in philosophy and science, Bacon, Newton, Locke, and Napier; in poetry, Milton, Shakspeare, and Buchanan—Dryden, Swift, Bolingbroke, and many others distinguished in every varied walk of literature.

Of Hume we think his lordship's estimate is impartial and just. His scepticism he condemns, and says:

"While no objection could be taken to his holding that a miracle is, *prima facie*, to be regarded incredible, because it is much more likely, and much more according to the laws of nature, that human testimony should deceive us, even that men's senses should delude them, than that those laws should be suddenly and violently suspended; yet he will not be satisfied unless we go a great step farther, and admit not merely the improbability but the impossibility of miracles; as if the weight of testimony never could be so accumulated as to make it more unlikely, more a miracle, that it should be false, than that the alleged deviation from the laws of nature should have taken place. Indeed, had he lived to see the late discoveries in fossil osteology, he would have been placed in a complete dilemma; for these plainly shew, that at one remote period in the history of the globe there was such an interposition of creative power as could alone form man and other animals not previously existing; and thus he must either have distrusted the evidence of thousands now alive, and even of his own senses, the phenomenon being visible daily, or he must have admitted the miracle of creation; that is, the interposition of a being powerful to suspend the existing order of things, and make a new one."

This shews that Lord Brougham differs entirely from the author of *Vestiges of Creation*; but we leave the polemic for a brief extract relating to the *Political Discourses*. Of them Lord B. remarks:

"They combine almost every excellence which can belong to such a performance. The reasoning is clear, and unincumbered with more words or more illustrations than are necessary for bringing out the doctrine. The learning is extensive, accurate, and profound, not only as to systems of philosophy, but as to history, whether modern or ancient. The subjects are most happily chosen; the language is

elegant, precise, and vigorous; and so admirably are the topics selected, that there is as little of dryness in these fine essays as if the subject were not scientific; and we rise from their perusal scarce able to believe that it is a work of philosophy we have been reading, having all the while thought it a book of curiosity and entertainment. The great merit, however, of these discourses is their originality, and the new system of politics and political economy which they unfold. Mr. Hume is, beyond all doubt, the author of the modern doctrines which now rule the world of science, which are to a great extent the guide of practical statesmen, and are only prevented from being applied in their fullest extent to the affairs of nations, by the clashing interests and the ignorant prejudices of certain powerful classes; for no one deserving the name of legislator pretends to doubt the soundness of the theory, although many hold that the errors of our predecessors require a slow recourse to right principle in conducting the practical business of the world."

The originality of Hume's opinions are truly stated to be wholly undeniable, for they were published full fourteen years before Dr. Adam Smith's celebrated *Wealth of Nations*.

With regard to Hume's partialities for the House of Stuart, and in particular for the unfortunate Mary, his lordship does not appear to us to be so correct. Had Prince Labanoff's work been published (see *Literary Gazette*, Nos. 1472 and 1473) sooner, his lordship could not have penned the following:

"He [Hume] had, of course, far too much sense and too penetrating a sagacity to doubt the guilt of Queen Mary during the Scottish portion of her life, admitted as the greater part of the charges against her were, by her own conduct in the open profanation of her connexion with her husband's murderer; and the prejudice which this unavoidable conviction raised in his mind extended itself to the more doubtful question of her accession to Babington's conspiracy; a question which he appears to have examined with much less patience of research, though it belonged to his own subject, than he had applied to the Scottish transactions of the queen, which, in their detail at least, had far less connexion with his work."

We take not only every favourable assumption of Hume on behalf of the persecuted Scottish queen to be fully corroborated; but infinitely beyond that, the concessions of her guilt in respect to Darnley's murder, and the marriage with Bothwell, to be completely disproved by this invaluable collection of contemporary correspondence. The fair fame of that hapless princess, and the villainies practised against her by her implacable enemies, are at last brought to light; and Chalmers might rise rejoicing from his grave, to see more than all he asserted of her innocence irrefragably established. But we leave disputed points—now no longer to be disputed—to quote Lord Brougham's description of Hume's style: itself no bad example of an admirable manner:

"If (he says) from the cardinal virtues of fidelity, research, and accuracy, we turn to the great but secondary accomplishments of the historian, we can scarcely find expressions too strong to delineate the merit of Mr. Hume. His style is altogether to be admired. It is not surpassed by Livy himself. There is no pedantry or affectation, nothing forced or far-fetched. It flows smoothly and rapidly, according to the maxim of the critic, 'Currere debet et ferri.' It seems to have the 'lactea ubertas' of Livy, with the 'immortalis velocitas' of Sallust. Nothing can be more narra-

tive; the story is unbroken, it is clear, all its parts distinct, and all succeeding in natural order; nor is any reflection omitted where it should occur, or introduced where it would encumber or interrupt. In both his narrative and his descriptions there is nothing petty, or detailed more than is fit or needful: there is nothing of what painters call spotty—all is breadth and bold relief. His persons are finely grouped, and his subjects boldly massed. His story is no more like a chronicle, or his views like a catalogue of particulars, than a fine picture is like a map of the country or a copy of the subject. His language is more beautiful and powerful than correct. He has no little tendency to Gallicisms. He has many very inaccurate, some ungrammatical phrases. In this respect he is far behind Robertson. The general effect, however, of his diction is unequalled. He cannot be said to write idiomatic English, being indeed a foreigner in that sense; but his language is often, nay generally, racy, and he avails himself of the expressions, both the terms and the phrases, which he finds in older writers, transferring them to his own page. In this he enjoys a great advantage over Robertson, who, resorting necessarily to Latin, or to foreign or provincial authors, could not manage such transfers, and was obliged to make all undergo the digestive and assimilating process, converting the whole into his own beautiful, correct, and uniform style. Another reach of art Hume has attained, and better than any writer in our language: he has given either a new sense to expressions, or revived an old, so as never to offend us by the neology of the one process or by the archaism of the other. With this style, sustained by his profound philosophy, there can be nothing more beautiful than some of his descriptions of personal character, or of public feeling, or of manners, or of individual suffering; and, like all great masters of composition, he produces his effect suddenly, and, as it were, with a single blow."

The philosophy of his last illness and death is ably painted, but we abstain from meddling with the picture, to cite one passage from a hitherto unpublished letter of Hume to Col. Edmonstone, which is a strong declaration of his most dubious principles; and to conclude with an extract of literary interest. The first runs as follows:—

"What—do you know that Lord Bute is again all-powerful?—or rather, that he was always so, but is now acknowledged for such by all the world? Let this be a new motive for Mr. V. to adhere to the ecclesiastical profession, in which he may have so good a patron; for civil employments for men of letters can scarcely be found. All is occupied by men of business, or by parliamentary interest. It is putting too great a respect on the vulgar, and on their superstitions, to pique oneself on sincerity with regard to them. Did ever one make it a point of honour to speak truth to children or madmen? If the thing were worthy being treated gravely, I should tell him that the Pythian oracle, with the approbation of Xenophon, advised every one to worship the gods *ῥῶμα πολέως*. I wish it were still in my power to be a hypocrite in this particular. The common duties of society usually require it; and the ecclesiastical profession only adds a little more to an innocent dissimulation, or rather simulation, without which it is impossible to pass through the world. Am I a liar because I order my servant to say I am not at home when I do not desire to see company?"

Our last quotation: "It is necessary to cor-

rect a very gross misstatement into which some idle or ill-intentioned person has betrayed an ingenious and learned critic respecting the papers of Mr. Hume still remaining and in Edinburgh. 'Those who have examined the Hume papers, which we know only from report, speak highly of their interest, but add, that they furnish painful disclosures concerning the opinions then prevailing among the clergy of the northern metropolis; distinguished ministers of the Gospel encouraging the scoffs of their familiar friend, the author of the 'Essay on Miracles,' and echoing the blasphemies of their associate, the author of the 'Essay on Suicide.' These Edinburgh clergymen are then called 'betrayers of their Lord;' and much more is added of a like kind. Now, this heavy charge against some of the most pious and most virtuous men who ever adorned any church, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Blair, Dr. Jardine, Dr. Drysdale, and others, seemed eminently unlikely to be well founded. I have caused minute search to be made; and on fully examining all that collection, the result is to give the most unqualified and peremptory contradiction to this scandalous report. It is inconceivable how such a rumour should have arisen in any quarter. A severe, and we may well be permitted to add, a singularly absurd observation of Archbishop Magee is cited in the same criticism. His grace describes Hume's heterodox writings as 'standing memorials of a heart as wicked and a head as weak as ever pretended to the character of philosopher and moralist.' Now I have no right to complain of the most reverend prelate for forming so low an estimate of Mr. Hume's understanding, and entertaining so bad an opinion of his heart; an estimate and an opinion not confined by his grace to one class of his writings, though undeserved by any. Yet it does appear somewhat strange, that merely because one of the most able men that ever lived, and one of the most virtuous, unhappily entertained religious opinions very different from those of the archbishop, therefore he must be proclaimed both a dunce and a knave. It may also be permitted us to wish that the disciples of the religion in which 'the greatest of these things is charity,' and in which erring mortals are forbidden 'to judge lest they be judged,' should emulate the candour and the charity of unbelievers; for, assuredly, if Mr. Hume had lived to read the archbishop's work on the 'Atonement,' though he might not have been converted by it, he would freely have confessed the great talents and the unspotted virtue of its author."

The Fortunes of Roger de Flor; or, the Almogavars. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

In these volumes will be found the strange eventful history of an episode belonging to the iron ages of almost universal war, with which readers are the less acquainted, as they intervene between the attractions of classic Greek and Roman events (so admirably told by earlier historians) and the later era in which the actors are more like ourselves, and the actions in which they appeared mingle with and affect our living destinies. The period is the beginning of the fourteenth century, and the scene the struggle between the Greek emperor and the Turks, on the Bosphorus and in Constantinople. To the aid of the Greeks went from Sicily the hero, Roger de Flor, with a force of Almogavars, fierce, plundering, cruel, and mercenary soldiers, whom political circumstances had thrown out of immediate employment; and the conduct of these bands and their leaders, the battles, surprises, slaughters,

conspiracies, intrigues, &c. &c., wherein their various objects and passions are displayed, form the substance of this eventful narrative. It is chiefly drawn from the old Spanish chronicle of Moncada, and only one fictitious personage of any prominence is introduced. Gibbon's mention of the ferocious Almogavars will be in the general remembrance; but Moncada is fully detailed, very graphic, and very interesting as a picture of these remarkable affairs, on which hung the fate of empires, and in which such strange beings—equally heroic and barbarous—were so strikingly engaged.

In this point of view, as well as for a stirring story, we would recommend the work: it will repay the reading by its sketches of manners and feelings, by its rapid incidents, and especially by conveying to the mind an accurate idea of a remarkable and little studied historical epoch, in which Asiatics and Europeans, Spaniards, Genoese, Greeks, Khoords, Turcomans, and others of unknown origin, flourished and perished in an extraordinary *mêlée*.

The Blacksmith's Daughter; a Historical Novel. By the Author of "Walter Clayton." 3 vols. Newby.

THREE centuries ago the citizens of Ghent rebelled against the Emperor Charles V., murdered some of their aristocrats, and enacted for a while scenes of anarchy and bloodshed, which in the end brought down terrible retribution on the principal leaders of the revolt. This period and scene the author has chosen for his imitation of Mr. James's popular historical models: and carries his readers through murders, tortures, executions, frays, flights, sieges, &c., with an unsparing profusion. The blacksmith is a prominent character in these merciless turmoils, and his daughter, the heroine of the tale, as superior to others of her class as a heroine ought to be.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

NOTWITHSTANDING all the "usual severity" of the beginning of an English summer, we braved the climate this week to take a farewell look at our dear old friends the Erebus and Terror, now leaving the shores of Britain for the Arctic Seas. They move from Woolwich on Monday, for Greenhithe, where the service of swinging them will be performed; and before our next sheets meet the public eye (probably on Thursday) *theirs* will be flowing to speed them on their interesting voyage. It rejoices us to say that they seem well prepared, as far as human providence and experience, backed by a liberal government, may assure us, against every contingency that can arise to impede a successful survey, a comfortable ark, and a safe and happy return. The vessels have an ample supply of provisions for two years; and they are accompanied to a high latitude by a transport laden with more; so that when they reach the entrance (as it were) of their undertaking, they will, from her stores, replenish all they have expended, and more,—for the tanks for the water consumed in their voyage so far will afford them room to stow away a larger quantity than when they sailed from the Thames. We need not tell our readers that there is snow enough in the polar regions to serve for water!

We have mentioned this circumstance because the space occupied by the new engineering apparatus, used now for the first time in such an expedition, has led many to fancy that might interfere with the carriage of sufficient stores. This is not the case; and the sacrifice, though great, will, we trust, be amply repaid

by the facilities and power derived from the propelling screws. A trial was made by Mr. Field, of Maudsley's house, a few days ago, and the vessel, with 80 revolutions a minute, went at the rate of 3.6 knots an hour; with a greater force of steam put on, she made 4 knots, as was agreed by approximation,—a fouling of the log-line having prevented an exact ascertainment of the speed. Now this is a great advantage to gain, and, as we have said, it must be worthy the sacrifice of nine feet athwart the middle and best part of the ship, and the rest which is occupied in carrying the machinery aft to the propeller in the stern; where it is placed just before the rudder. The well in which it acts appeared to us to be very deep: in the Erebus, we were told, 16 feet. When in motion, what will the whales think of it?

With the exception of the arrangement for this new power, the tough old ships are exactly as we saw them before they ventured on the Antarctic Ocean, where they had infinitely greater perils to encounter than any dangers that can beset them in the more limited Arctic Seas. The chief difficulties of the latter have always arisen from the impossibility of working to windward among the tortuous floes and breaks in the ice through which it was desirable to penetrate. But the propeller will enable the ships to take advantage of every opening to pursue their course; and in the same hour they may be going east, west, north, and south, regardless of the breeze. This, we understand, is most important; for with westerly winds the weather is most clear and the ice broken up, and the voyagers have often seen open water beyond a certain barrier, through the channels of which if they could have sailed, the rest seemed to be easy and unimpeded. This will no longer be dependent on the weather. The vessels have fuel for twelve days, which, at the rate we have mentioned, would carry them eight or nine hundred miles! but with the addition of blubber, old casks, and other lumber, they might be able to double this quantum; and it is unnecessary to remark what a power of progress over even one hundred miles is in an enterprise of this kind, and in the midst of the usual obstacles which are opposed to its advance.

Having described the equipment of the ships and the happy prospect it holds out, we have farther to state that the complement of each is—the Erebus, Captain Sir John Franklin, *sixty-eight*; and the Terror, Captain Crozier, *sixty-seven*, including engineers. Of these officers it would be folly to say a word in the way of panegyric. They are both tried in both hemispheres, and laudation and honours have followed their exertions wherever they have been. They are fit leaders for such an enterprise—of the noble class of the most quiet, cool, determined, frank, gallant, experienced, considerate, and undaunted officers of the British navy—let the world match such characters if it can! With Sir John Franklin the commander, in the Erebus, are:

Commander Fitzgerald.
Lieutenants Gore,* Le Vicount, and Fairholm.
Surgeon Stanley, and Assistant-Surgeon Goodsir.†
Purser Osmer.

* By descent a true companion; for his grandfather was with Cook, and his father distinguished in similar services.

† The readers of the *Gazette* must be familiar with the name of this gentleman as one of our best naturalists. See almost every report of the British Association.

Three mates, Devereux and two others; a Second Master, and Ice-master Reid.* Under Capt. Crozier, in the Terror, are:—Lieutenants Little, Hodson, and Irving. Mates Hornby, Thomas.

Surgeon Peddie,† and Assistant-Surgeon Macdonald.

Second Master M'Bean, and Ice-master Blanky.‡

It is curious to remark that none of the officers of the Antarctic Expedition accompany this. The lieutenants, being promoted, were not eligible for the service; and of their juniors, we were informed, nearly every one was scattered over the Continent, or engaged or travelling far from home. We know, when they did return, how desirous they were for another "trip."

Among the things we saw on our visit, the marvellously clever and conjuror-like mode of packing a thousand necessary articles in the smallest conceivable compass, we were amused with the cooking-apparatus. The contrivance for turning the snow into a constant supply of water is almost worthy of the inventor of the steam-engine; but the tubes or pipes for heating the lower decks—and, indeed, all the conveniences for sleeping, eating, and clothing—are cheering to behold. There is a snugness about the whole which seems to bid defiance to the darkness of the longest night and the fierceness of the worst of weather. For the observations of science, like pains have been taken: and we feel assured not only that every meteorological phenomenon will be accurately ascertained, but that even if a Red Lion should cross the paths of our naturalists, we shall have a good account of it.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

April 28th.—Mr. R. I. Murchison, president, in the chair. §—Six ordinary and one foreign corresponding member were elected. The paper read was a notice of Peel's river, an affluent of Mackenzie's river, in North America, by Mr. A. Isbister, of the Hudson's Bay Company's Service. This gentleman was commissioned to establish a trade with the Indians on Peel's river, so named by Sir John Franklin; and which had been examined by Mr. Bell, also of the Hudson's Bay Company's Service, in 1829. On the 25th of May, 1840, Mr. Isbister left Fort Simpson with the intention of joining Mr. Bell at Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie, where he found every thing in readiness on his arrival. The party consisted of twelve men, including Mr. Bell and Mr. Isbister, and four Indians, with their families; the remainder being Orkney and Canadian labourers. Mr. Isbister was in possession of a few good instruments, which greatly assisted him in his exploration. They had abundance of goods for barter, provisions, and building-materials. Leaving Fort Good Hope on the 3d of June, in two boats, they reached the mouth of Peel's river on the 6th, where they met a party of friendly Indians, and immediately began the ascent of the stream.

* The ice-master has a very important trust. He is the Pilot for all the difficulties and dangers of that navigation.

† Mr. Peddie is well known to the scientific world for his collection of Falkland Island Ornithology, and other interesting contributions.

‡ Mentioned to us as an exceedingly skilful hand; no matter what threatened. Nor in speaking of the officers would we forget the men. Nothing of human patience and calm encounter of the most appalling horrors, making life not worth a pin's fee, could excel their conduct in the Antarctic expedition.

§ On Wednesday the estimable president gave his last soirée for the season, which closed the series with brilliancy and interest.

On the second day they passed the Rat river, coming in from the west, and at ten miles higher up met another party of friendly Indians. This was the spot fixed upon for constructing a fort, which labour was immediately commenced, and considerably advanced by the 20th of August, when Mr. Isbister had to return to Fort Good Hope with the furs he had by this time procured, and bring back provisions for the winter. In this trip, the traveller tested the accuracy of his instruments, and was quite satisfied with them. After his return from Good Hope, Mr. Isbister was constantly on snow-shoes, visiting different stations along the river, and seeking for lakes, for the sake of the fish. From one of these lakes the traveller made various trips to different parts of the river; and connecting these points, by means of the dead-reckoning which Mr. Bell had kept during his ascent and descent of the river the year before, and with the aid of two very good compasses, he has been enabled to lay down the course of the river with great precision. It has its rise at about 64° N. and 130° E., and flows along the precipitous eastern foot of a range of the Rocky Mountains, till joined by a bifurcation of the Rat river from the left, where the united streams empty themselves into the Mackenzie. In ascending the river, its banks are at first low and alluvial, the *Alnus glutinosa*, and *Hippuris vulgaris*, being the principal, if not the entire, vegetation. At thirty miles from the mouth of the river, its character is entirely changed; the banks, though still low and alluvial, are clothed with a dense vegetation of pines, poplars, and thick underwood of different kinds of willows. The aspect was that of luxuriance, and the trees bore evident marks of the recent floods. The first rapid on the river is formed about thirty miles above the newly-constructed fort: it is caused by a contraction of the river's bed, which here begins to flow over a hard pebbly bottom. At this place the natives had constructed a weir for catching fish; it was ingenious, but the description was too long for insertion here. This spot is also the rendezvous of the infirm members of the tribe, and such of their women and families as do not accompany their husbands on their hunting excursions. After passing the first rapid, the current, hemmed in by mountains, becomes very rapid, and the ascent by towing very tedious and fatiguing. The stream now flowed through romantic defiles, so steep and lofty as to hide the midday sun from the view of the travellers. After a while it became impossible to proceed further with the boat, and recourse was had to a light Indian canoe, which in time was also abandoned. Simpson's and M'Pherson's rivers, coming in from the right, were next passed. The party suffered much from wading in water whose temperature was scarcely above the freezing point. Finally, the head of Peel's river was reached, which ramified into a number of small streamlets, seldom exceeding fifteen or twenty yards in breadth. The bifurcation of Rat river has been mentioned; it is a curious geographical feature. While the main stream flows on northward to the sea, a branch strikes off to the right, through the mountains, and joins the Peel. This branch has a very tortuous course and slow current, and carries the water of the Rat river into the Peel, or that of the Peel river into the Rat, according as the one or other of these rivers happens to be highest. The paper concluded with a description of the natural history and geology of the region.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

April 23d.—Mr. J. Birkett in the chair. A paper, by Mr. J. S. Bowerbank, entitled, "Description of a new genus of calcareous sponge," was read. The subject of this paper was found attached to the stem of a new species of coralina received by the author from Mr. George Dunsterville, surgeon, of Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, after whom it has been named. It was found on the beach at Cape Recife, about ten miles from the town. Its description is as follows:—*Dunstervillia*. Generic character: sponge calcareous; outer surface arranged in polygonal plates, or compartments; body composed of simple straight angulated canals, radiating from the central axis of the sponge. *D. elegans*; sponge sessile, aciculate, compressed ventral; orifice single, terminal, surrounded by a single or a double fringe of erect simple asbestiform spicula; external oscula indistinct; spicula of the body simple, double-pointed, triradiate. Although closely approximating to the genus *Grantia* of Dr. Fleming, its structure is so peculiar as to justify the author (in his opinion) in making it the type of a new family; and the more so as, although he is acquainted with no recent analogue, yet there is a fossil to which it appears to be very closely allied. The fossil alluded to is the *Sphaerites tessalatus*, the outer surface of which presents a tessalated structure closely resembling this sponge. It must, however, be remarked, that there exists much doubt as to the real nature of this fossil; but, as the external appearance of the plates or compartments in it is precisely like that of the recent sponge, and as certain peculiarities of the internal structure are apparently to be met with in both, and also, as the microscopical examination of the outer and inner surfaces of the fossil present appearances which strongly favour the idea of its spongy origin, Mr. Bowerbank does not hesitate in referring both to one and the same genus.

A second paper by Mr. Bowerbank, "On a new genus of fresh-water sponge," was also read. This singular and highly-interesting sponge was found at Tenby, South Wales, by a poor man who collects fresh-water shells to sell to the visitors. It occurs in a large muddy ditch in the vicinity of Tenby, which, although very near the sea, has no communication with it. To this sponge Mr. Bowerbank gives the name of *Somatopongia*; and its generic and specific descriptions are:—sponge, with a central, round, or oval coriaceous body, surrounded by three winged keratose fibres, which spring from its surface. *S. pulchella*:—sponge free; body covered with reticulations, the areas of which are depressed, furnished with two mammæ opposed to each other either in the long or short axis, in the latter case with a deep sinus intervening; fibre flexible; reticulations polygonal, without interstitial fleshy matter or spicula. This beautiful little sponge is more or less of an oval form; it rarely exceeds half an inch in length from one extremity of the fibre to the other, and the central body is about four lines in length; the fibres are of a greenish amber colour, the body partaking of the same hue, but much deepened by its greater degree of density. When denuded of its surrounding fibres, the body appears to be divided into numerous nearly equal-sided polygonal areas, which are most frequently five or six-sided. From the angles of these reticulations the fibrous structure springs, preserving the same form of reticulation as that of the parent surface. Its internal structure also presents many interesting peculiarities, which were fully detailed in the paper.

ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 23d.—Admiral Sir C. Malcolm, president, in the chair.—Dr. King read a paper, "On the human mouth," by Mr. Nasmyth. "Was mankind originally of a low or of an elevated degree of development?" inquires Mr. Nasmyth. He answers: "The development compatible with the due fulfilment of the exactions required from such a being as man must have been perfect. No feature bears so instructively on the solution of the various difficult problems involved in the study of ethnology, as the form of the mouth and the development of the teeth. In the lower animals, the mouth is peculiarly and beautifully adapted to their exigencies; but in that of man exists a medium type, fitted to every peculiarity of terrestrial existence. No other conformation than that given to him can at once admit of perfect articulation and mastication of his varied food. Moreover, it may be regarded as fulfilling a most essential part in his intellectual life; for it is the organ of intellectual expression—a grand agent in the communion of social life. Deviations in the character of the mouth, Mr. Nasmyth contends, are simply the effects of deviations in the habits of individuals composing races. When these deviations are partial, they are shewn in individuals; when general, they amount to a national or tribe characteristic; and when continued from generation to generation, they become hereditary. The natural action of the lower jaw upon the upper is to push out, evert, or expand the arch of the upper jaw; while, on the other hand, it is impossible, by any habit, to bring in or to contract that arch, so as to produce out of the advanced jaw of the negro the vertical jaw of the Caucasian and other well-developed races. A vertical is said to be the original development of the infant negro; the advanced mouth of the adult negro is therefore not congenital, but factitious. The negro of the southern provinces of the United States, owing to the different circumstances in which he is placed, has not the advanced mouth of his progenitors of Africa after the second or third generations. Mr. Nasmyth then proceeded to shew most ably, that the plasticity of the mouth in infancy was such as to admit of the factitious development pointed out. The ordinary duties required of the mouth in civilised life are a moderate exercise of power for division, tearing, and comminution or grinding; whilst in uncivilised life there exists much more powerful exactions, which have a great controlling influence over the development of the parts. Man in the uncivilised state has but few instruments or tools to assist him in operations of any kind, and his teeth are ready substitutes for those which on all occasions, from infancy to old age, he most unscrupulously resorts to. He attacks the roughest materials of all kinds with his teeth; he uses them to form and to fashion those materials in all sorts of ways; and thus he converts the dental organ into a prehensile one. He also uses his teeth as instruments for punishing his enemies, seizing his prey, and separating the assimilative portions of his food from those which are not, which, with the little assistance he derives from cooking, tend most decidedly to evert both the upper and the under jaw. Mr. Nasmyth explained at length various modifications of the face, arising out of the eversion of the upper jaw, so common in uncivilised life; whilst in the civilised, a perfect organisation of the mouth was pretty generally accompanied by a well-developed brain, a regularity of feature, great energy of character, and corresponding

physical power and activity. After the reading of this paper, which was as elaborate as it was important, as affecting materially the existing classifications of mankind, Dr. Wolff addressed the society on the Asiatic tribes of his acquaintance, the Turkomans holding a prominent place.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

April 21st.—Col. Sykes, vice-president, in the chair. The first paper read was "On the means of forming and maintaining troops in health," by assistant-surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras army. The inhabitants of towns are the individuals whose position most closely approximates with that in which troops are placed; and the mortality among the inhabitants of towns, in the prime of life, is nearly one-third greater than among the rural population. In comparing, therefore, the mortality of military with that of civil life, it becomes necessary to take for your standard the average of those towns in which the troops are generally quartered. The deaths among the foot-guards amount to 21.16 per thousand annually, and 16 per thousand may be fairly received as the average of the civil inhabitants of Britain. We thus obtain a standard by which to contrast the loss of life in Britain with that to which our armies are subject when serving in foreign countries. The following is the result of Mr. Balfour's researches:

Country.	Ann. Mort. per 1000.	Country.	Ann. Mort. per 1000.
New South Wales . . .	14.1	Tennessee . . .	50
Cape of Good Hope . .	15.5	Madras Presidency . .	52
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick . .	18	Bombay do.	55
Malta	18.7	Ceylon	57.3
Canada, Upper and Lower	20	Bengal Presidency . .	63
Gibraltar	22.1	Windward and Leeward Command . .	85
Ionian Islands	28.3	Jamaica	143
Mauritius	30.5	Bahamas	200
Bermudas	32.3	Sierra Leone	483
St. Helena	35		

A paper by Mr. W. A. Graham was then read, "On the adaptation of official railway-returns of railway-traffic to the general purposes of statistical inquiry;" the paper was illustrated by a series of six tables compiled from the returns obtained by the board of trade. The first table gave the per centage proportions of receipts for passengers and goods on 66 railways, the actual receipts for each, and the totals; the second table, the numbers of passengers of each class, the average distances travelled by each, and the rate of fare per mile; the rest, similar results for horses and carriages, live-stock of three kinds, and coals. A point strongly insisted upon was the utility of the numbers in the tables as indexes of variation when carried over a series of years, and the author referred to various peculiarities in the tables. A comparison of two years ending 30th June, 1843, shewed an increase during the latter, in the third-class passengers carried on the London and Birmingham, Great Western, and South Western lines, of 15, 39, and 49, per cent respectively. A point noticed among the indications of the tables of live-stock was the distribution throughout the manufacturing districts of the Irish pigs landed at Liverpool.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford, May 2.—The Rev. C. Hall, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*; and the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*.—E. Peel, grand compounder; G. Meynell, Brasenose College; Rev. J. Wallis, Rev. J. Merry, Queen's College; Rev. P. C. Kidd, Christ Church College; W. L. Bevan, Magdalen Hall; J. Bateman, Magdalen College; Rev. J. P. Tweed, fel-

low, Rev. J. F. Kitson, Exeter College; M. J. Routh, scholar of Pembroke College; Rev. E. H. Burnett, Merton College.

Bachelors of Arts.—W. J. Evelyn, Balliol College; E. M. Evans, University College, grand compounder; J. Barmby, University College; J. Riddell, Balliol College; C. Spackman, New Inn Hall; R. Hake, T. Hanbury, St. Edmund Hall; S. T. Brandram, Wadham College; W. de Lacy West, H. J. Ball, St. John's College; G. J. Blomfield, Exeter College; J. H. Brookes, J. W. Barton, E. Swetenham, R. S. W. Sitwell, A. Pownall, Brasenose College.

SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

April 29th.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair.—Various donations were announced, among which were fourteen Babylonian cylinders, and a string of Egyptian antiquities, besides various scarabei, signets, seals, and masonic emblems, by Mr. Floyd, late of the Euphrates expedition. A plan of Abyssinia by Mr. Johnston; books by Mr. Newby, &c. Dr. Lee communicated inscriptions sent to this country by Mr. Harris, and copied from the tombs of early Christians, now being exposed by the repairs which are making in the walls of Alexandria, and from which Mr. Bonomi also lately presented copies of inscriptions. Dr. Lee gave the following interpretation of three of these inscriptions: "Remember, O Lord, the sleep and the rest of thy handmaid (who has died a happy death, or who has fallen asleep in the faith) Zoe, who fell asleep on the 13th of the month of Choeah." "Remember, O Lord, the sleep and rest of thy servant Anastasius, fallen asleep in the faith. He fell asleep on the 11th (or 14th) of Choeah." "Remember, O God, the sleep and the rest of thy servant Joak the Great, and Asynoritus, and Sophia, and Timothy, and Philadelphus, of the excellent faith (or peace). All ye who read this, pray (or supplicate) for them, that they may pray for us."

Mr. Keate, who had arrived lately from Egypt, gave some additional account of these tombs, and exhibited drawings of several of them, which were highly ornamental. In answer to a question put to Mr. Keate by Dr. Yates, the hon. secretary, that gentleman said that the report of the prostrate needle of Cleopatra, which belongs to Great Britain, being broken in two, is unfounded; but that every day chips and fragments are being broken off this unfortunate monument.

Mr. Wright then read the continuation of his memoir on Early Christianity in Arabia, which portion devoted itself chiefly to the wars and relations of the Abyssinians and Arabs of the southern part of the peninsula; and afterwards to the consideration of the Christian kings of Hira, and the Gassanite dynasty. Remarks illustrative of this interesting portion of Arabian history were made by Messrs. Cullimore, Johnson, Mussabini, and Ainsworth.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISPUTE.

THE following letter from Mr. Parker explains itself. We are most willing to break through our resolution not to be engaged any farther in this (which had become a personal) affair, in order to allow him to have the last word.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

Oxford, May 7th, 1845.

SIR,—I must beg to remonstrate against the unfairness of your conduct, in submitting my letters to Mr. Wright previously to publication, only allowing your readers to see them accompanied by his comments, and not allowing them to see the Narrative entire, by which alone they would be enabled to judge fairly between the two parties. Mr. Wright has admitted quite enough to justify the issuing of Mr. Way's circular, which is the only point of any importance; and although I still believe

every fact stated in the Narrative to be substantially true, yet as it is evident that you are not able to fulfil your professions of impartiality, it is useless to send you any further communication on the subject.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
J. H. PARKER.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ P.M.; British Architects, 8 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.
Tuesday.—Syro-Egyptian, 7½ P.M.; Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Geological, 8½ P.M.; Graphic, 8 P.M.; Pharmaceutical, 9 P.M.
Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.; British and Foreign Institute (discussion), 8 P.M.
Saturday.—Asiatic (anniversary meeting), 2 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On the first Monday in the month of May, opened as usual to the public. With many first-rate pictures, and great general merit, we certainly miss some prominent features in this year's display. There are very few works belonging to the highest classes of art, and several of our most popular painters are either very limited contributors or altogether absent. Some have been removed from the scene of competition by death; others find, in laborious occupations, that time occupied which they would otherwise have devoted to their professions; and various causes seem to have contributed to a diminution of those sources of pleasure from which we have been annually accustomed to reap so much enjoyment. But while we regret the *non apparentibus*, we must not be insensible to the excellences which are really before us.

Sir Martin Shee, whose health has caused so much concern to all the admirers of worth and talent, shews, we are happy to say, no falling off in his art. On the contrary, his portraits, 59, 71, 72, 213, and 214, are as good specimens of his ability as the best he has ever painted in his earlier career. The first, Mr. Austin, and the last, Sir W. Ingleby, are firm, solid, and well-coloured works.

In the same line Mr. Pickersgill contributes seven likenesses. In No. 60, Mrs. Crellin, he has been more fortunate than he always is with female subjects. His masculine force is here softened into the finer lineaments of the gentler sex; and without sacrificing truth or vigour, he has produced one of his best lady-portraits. As much may be said of No. 116, Mrs. P. Arkwright; whilst No. 206 is a spirited and admirable resemblance of Professor Owen, the Cuvier of England, which will, we trust, soon pass into the hands of the engraver. 234, Portrait of George Stevenson, is a fit companion for it; and two other ladies and one gentleman fill up the measure of the artist's high deserts in this year's gallery.

Looking round the eastern, and always expected to be the most favoured room, we are struck with the even more than usual predominance of portrait. Among the chief contributors to which we shall only this week name two other artists. First,

Mr. Frank Grant, whose dashing and fertile pencil has sent in six prominent pictures. Of these, 140, the Marquis of Londonderry, a whole-length, with his horse standing by, is perhaps the most ambitious; and is truly a great performance. But for our entire admiration, commend us to No. 228, Mrs. Singleton, which for beauty of attitude, charm of colour, and execution in every respect, uniting taste, brilliancy, and richness, both in the subject and the background, is one of the most charming portraits we have seen for many a long day.

400, the Earl of Powis, is another easy, natural, and characteristic work; 436, Master Frazer and his pony, a Highland gem; and 286, two sisters, Mrs. Cochrane and Miss Drummond, two small whole-lengths, possessed of every grace of art.

Mr. Watson Gordon is the next on our list. He has introduced to us, in their habits as they live, some of the distinguished personages of the northern Athens. No. 51, the Rev. Dr. Brunton, is a capital likeness, and reminds us of Raeburn's happiest efforts; 78, the Rev. E. Ramsey, is not so praiseworthy; but 413, the portrait of the renowned Thomas de Quincy, the "English Opium-Eater," is in the very first style, replete with character, and marked by all the valued qualities of natural and sober art.

Gallantry forbids our leaving this part of our duty without naming Mrs. W. Carpenter, whose three female portraits in this room, and one, No. 79, of Mr. P. Fraser Tytler, do honour to her acknowledged superiority as a lady-artist.

Etty, distasteful to the Court, is more prolific than he has been for some seasons, and looks as if stimulated to the full display of his genius. No. 12, "Aurora and Zephyr," is a gorgeous thing. The boy, in his proportions, having a little too much of the Rubens roundness; but the Aurora and Zephyr, the loveliest of forms, and the perfection of flesh-colouring. Then there are the wings, and flowers, and atmosphere, dazzling with all the hues of Turner, employed in a different way, and on appropriate objects. This is a poem. 97, "An Indian alarmed," is a powerful academical study; and by it, No. 98, the head of a boy, in a blue vest, and the richest glow of contrasted tints. 109, "Cupid interceding with his Mother for Psyche," is another masterpiece, and with more of expression than is common to the artist. 185, "A Flower-Girl kneeling," is a voluptuous revel; and, 186, another, in the dark Egyptian and shadowy tone, which contrasts so finely with the rich carnations of his other nude forms. 259, "A Nymph," &c. has a little clumsiness about the limbs, which, in our eye, detracts somewhat from its marvellous beauty in colour, in which all these productions are pre-eminent.

No. 11. "The Governess," R. Redgrave, A., is a sad representative of a class whose condition has of late attracted so much sympathy. The subject appeals to the feelings, but not so strongly as the Sempstress of last year. Habited in black, there is a sweetness, a resignation, in the governess, which is affecting enough; but we cannot say much for the pupils, particularly the two in the background, who, from the absence of chiaro-scuro, are more like pictures than living beings. The one in front has more of character; but the whole is rather feeble.

D. Roberts has but two contributions; but they are exhibitions in themselves. No. 34, "Ruins of the Great Temple of Karnak, in Upper Egypt," under which lie the remains of all that were kings of Thebes. Into this illustrious piece of architecture the artist has introduced a feeling, poetry, and effect, which are among the highest attributes of genius. And yet every figure and feature of the scene are studied with the most perfect accuracy. The sun sets on the Libyan hills, and, on the lower grounds, tinged them with a pervading glow of ruddy light, which is marvellously beautiful; and on the left is a sheet of water, deliciously reflecting the cool against the warm colour, and hemmed in by straight lines, so as also to be as fine a contrast to the rugged and irregular shapes of the mountains. It is a splendid work. No. 405, "Jerusalem from the south-east—the Mount of Olives." A grand view: a

panorama of the holy city and its picturesque environs, whose scale seems to be vast and barren. On the artist's powers over such subjects we need offer no word—the civilised world is full of their eulogy.

Nos. 24, 42, 233, 345, and 569, are all landscapes, by F. R. Lee, R.A.; and though displaying varying characteristics of water, wood, rural implements, figures, and other accessories, every one of them worthy of his reputation; they are truthful transcripts of English nature, and very skilfully treated, whether we have the wild and rugged, or the soft and cultivated, chosen for the bold or gentle touch of the pencil.

In going round the gallery we were ever and anon struck by a picture of surpassing merit. We need hardly look into the catalogue; it was a Stanfield. 65, "The Mole at Ancona." That is not painting; it is limpid water running over the sands. That is the sea, and that building is Trajan's Arch, and that overhanging sky is the sky of Italy. Can anything be more bright, more clear, more translucent? 205, "Dutch Boats running into Saardam." Here again, the boats are realities, and their navigation perfect. Amsterdam in the distance, a noble and effective background. No. 254, "Action and Capture of a Spanish Frigate." We want terms to express our admiration of this piece. We shall only say that it is one of the best and most picturesque that ever the artist produced. 356, an inland Tyrol scene, shews him master also in that class; and, 490, "Dodrecht," is equally worthy of his fame, not excelled in his own charming province by any painter of ancient or modern times.

No. 141. The only work of Edwin Landseer, a shepherd adoring the figure of a crucifixion, and his flock scattered all around and to the utmost distance. For the artist it is a novel experiment in art, and evinces his great feeling and skill in the choice and management of subject. The distribution of colour and light is at once suitable and most artistic. The grey and blue of the cross and its worshipper give a sombre and sacred tone to the religious act, whilst animated nature smiles upon the animal creation. The sheep are richly embrowned, or diverging into lighter tints, and disposed in every imaginable attitude: some of their gambols on the left, in front of the cross, being, perhaps, rather uncongenial, though perfectly true. The general effect is of a high order.

No. 222. Another single picture, from Milton's *Comus*, by C. L. Eastlake, R.A., is, to our judgment, rather uniform in its forms and tone of colour. The female figures are beautiful; but the children's heads and countenances are too refined, which deprives them of that lifelessness which even in poetry is to be desired. For classic grace, softness, and purity, Mr. Eastlake maintains his right to challenge competition.

THE INSTITUTE OF THE FINE ARTS

HELD its fifth monthly meeting on Saturday week, at which Lord Palmerston presided. His lordship expressed very great satisfaction at what he was pleased to call the honour conferred on him, and evidently took a lively interest in the proceedings of the evening. He stated, that after spending the week in important but far less agreeable political discussions, it was delightful to meet with men who cultivated intellectual pursuits, and helped to raise the standard of civilisation and national respectability; that artists were amongst those promoters of a nation's improvement, and the

records of history would prove that the fine arts always flourished in proportion to the freedom, and kept pace with the intelligence, of a community. It therefore required not only great acquisitions in our artists, but also a cultivated taste among the employers of artists, to enable them to promote the arts as they deserve. Whatever a government may do, it is chiefly to a well-informed public that artists must look for extensive and lasting encouragement; and it is of essential importance that the promoters of art be well-informed on the subject; otherwise, instead of doing good, they might produce evil, by promoting that which does not deserve to be fostered. The institute was peculiarly calculated, by extending knowledge and good taste among the public, to be extensively useful; and certainly meetings like that, where artists of every kind and department, and their friends, met to improve each other, must lead to happy results. He congratulated them on the appointment of a royal commission for the decoration of the new parliament houses, presided over by a prince who, as the first individual next the throne, and possessing practical talent in the arts, was especially calculated to exercise judgment in their favour, and to excite a fondness for them in others. He also hoped that a long continuance of peace would enable us to maintain our intercourse of emulous improvement with the Continent.

Mr. Mitchell then read a paper on the "Cultivation and encouragement of the fine arts in France." It contained a detailed and explicit account of the schools both private and under government authority in Paris; it distinguished the mutual-improvement ateliers from those under the care of the most eminent artists, with their various opportunities and advantages and expense; also the opportunities in the government or academy schools, with their various prizes and regulations for competition; besides a statement of the vast facilities afforded to students in the public galleries, and the numerous libraries and museums in that capital of professional talent and influence. The second portion of the paper contained a very full account of the three great engines of public encouragement; that of the king out of the civil list, that of government by the prefectures under parliamentary grants, and that of the municipal councils. The amount expended annually by these three authorities in Paris alone exceeds 100,000*l.* sterling per annum; and it was stated that, however important, however calculated to transmit the name of Louis Philippe with deserved approbation to posterity, the extensive and really national works he has caused to be executed at Versailles and elsewhere, the encouragement given by the town council of Paris is considered most entitled to approbation, from the judgment, impartiality, and good feeling that has prevailed in its commissions. A long statement of the prices paid for principal works was read, from which it appeared the highest sum earned by any artist had been about 1000*l.* a-year for public works, whilst among the leading members of the institute 400*l.* was the usual amount of earnings in that way; and many instances occur of historical compositions, fifteen feet by twelve, being accomplished by men of first eminence for sums varying from 80*l.* sterling to 130*l.* Stone statues have also been done for about the same prices. Mr. Mitchell observed that these sums must appear low, but it should be considered that those works were commissions, and the certainty of remuneration was perhaps more desirable, even at such prices,

than the chance of a large picture being left on the painter's hands, perhaps to remain rolled up a lasting encumbrance to the artist. This paper, though of unusual length, was received with marked attention, and elicited the greatest applause.

Mr. Foggo, in proposing that the subject of Mr. Mitchell's paper be referred to the council, in order that it be considered with a view to preparing a plan for the encouragement of the fine arts suited to this free country, observed, that having been educated amidst the institutions described in Mr. Mitchell's paper, he could speak to its correctness and comprehensive acuteness. The vast sums expended on the arts in France, and their importance in society in that country, were indeed in striking contrast to what they had till lately been among us; but the circumstances of the two nations were widely different. We have not, nor did he wish to see in England, that aristocracy of professions which opened wide the doors of the highest circles to artists of even mean abilities, whilst they were closed against more intelligent and better-educated men engaged in mechanical pursuits, such as mathematical-instrument makers, &c. We should never forget what his lordship had said, that talent in the fine arts was always in proportion to the amount of freedom in a community; and if, occasionally, there appeared an exception, we might rest assured that some restriction prevented the general principle of freedom from extending to those arts. We should also remember what Mr. Wyse had told us on a late occasion, that we should first acquire extensive knowledge of all the circumstances in the history of the arts, and then become instructors of mankind. Unless we did so, as his lordship had well observed, the encouragement afforded by ignorance might be injurious, and not beneficial. But he had also declared that such meetings as the present were well calculated to impart knowledge; and the same might be said especially of our conversational meetings every alternate Saturday evening. Having acquired knowledge, we might safely claim that position and respect that properly belonged to an intellectual pursuit; and if we claimed no more than we were duly entitled to, it would surely be granted by an enlightened community. Mr. Templeton seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The secretary then read a memorial to Sir Robert Peel, prepared by a committee appointed, at the suggestion of a previous meeting, to carry out the object of a paper by Mr. James Foggo, for establishing a public exhibition of engravings at the British Museum or the National Gallery. This memorial set forth the merits of engraving, its capabilities of spreading taste and knowledge by the illustration of science and the wide dissemination of transcripts of the finest works of art; it recapitulated the sudden rise and excellence of our engravers during the last century, and the subsequent decline of the art, as compared with other countries, consequent on a false notion of its merits as an art; it declared that the same fine natural perceptions that are essential to a man of taste, are equally so, with yet more of cultivation, to an engraver, who must feel, in order to transcribe, the sentiment of a beautiful picture, &c. The memorial was warmly received by the meeting, and confirmed unanimously. Lord Palmerston, in putting it from the chair, took the opportunity of complimenting Mr. Mitchell on the industry, intelligence, and good feeling that pervaded his paper; with nice discernment pointed out its best features:

in respect to one passage, in reference to the want of patriotism in some of our own corporations, especially the city of London, who, unlike the municipality of Paris in their employment of (not exclusively) native talent, had on a late occasion bestowed their patronage entirely on foreigners, not in competition, but without even inquiring whether Englishmen were competent to the task,—he was afraid such a case might give rise to feelings very unlike the generous spirit which pervaded Mr. Mitchell's paper; for he could well imagine the disappointment of our artists, who, after undergoing all the drudgery of previous study, saw a mistaken preference to foreigners, of very doubtful superiority, deprive them of hope and employment; and he did think, that in all public works the illustration of our national greatness, and the honour of native genius, required a decided preference to be given to our own artists. Not that he would object to an individual occasionally importing a fine foreign picture: that would be an incentive to a generous and active emulation among our artists, of great advantage to them; and he was quite sure that, instead of exciting their jealousy, it would meet with commendation and respect, and he was sure they possess talent equal to any thing that may be required.

Mr. Britton, having been invited to take the chair, proposed a vote of thanks to his lordship for his kind, courteous, and efficient deportment on the occasion. Lord Palmerston returned thanks, assuring the meeting that he was the obliged party: that the company of artists was always interesting, often instructive. That evening was far from an exception, for he had derived much pleasure and information from the paper that had been read, and from the observations it had given rise to; and he hoped to be able, on future occasions, to renew his acquaintance with a society so likely to effect a large amount of good in the way of civilising and improving mankind. He retired amidst every demonstration of respect and satisfaction.

The announcement of the due election of ten new members concluded this very interesting meeting.

Finden's Beauties of the Poets: Moore. Part I. London, Chapman and Hall.

THE beginning of a charming publication. The portfolio redolent of beauty; and every single picture so bewitching that it deserves a frame, and the whole series to adorn a gallery. A portrait of Moore, after Lawrence, is set in a border of exquisite grace; English and appropriate, and without a borrowed touch from the German school. It is of the utmost elegance. Then follow the subjects: "Black and Blue Eyes," W. Frith—the former, according to the song, wounding without caring for the consequences, but the latter better pleased to heal the wounds they have inflicted—is delightfully embodied in two lovely girls, with expression suited to the words. "St. Jerome's Love," H. O'Neil, is a single female form of touching pathos: and "Young Kitty," J. Wright, with her face reflected from a mirror, a pleasing fancy. The last, "Laughing Eyes," another by W. Frith, is perfectly delicious; and the whole are engraved, the first by W. Edwards and the rest by E. Finden, in a style of great excellence. They are quite poetical—transparent, with tender yet effective shadows; and the accessories, whether we refer to costume or the frame-work around, at the same time finely correct and profusely rich. A neat and interesting letter-press exposition accompanies each picture. The work is one of the fairest

promise; and in these days of admiration for the really superior productions of art, must be a very popular public favourite.

No. 1. *The Gallery of Exotic Flowers.* By H. N. Humphreys. London, Owen Jones.

EXECUTED by the art of Chromolithography by Mr. Jones, these flower-pictures cannot be described by the pen. The most beautiful plants are selected, four in each number, of which this is the first of ten, and the splendid manner in which they are represented, every colour as brilliant as nature, and the whole encircled in a golden arabesque border, of an exceedingly tasteful form, must be seen to be justly appreciated. The artist, after what he has done in this line, appears to conquer impossibilities by producing novelty after novelty, each surpassing its predecessor. Here the *Narcissus tazetta* from the Levant, the *Mimulus maculatus* from California, the *Marica corulea* from Brazil, and the *Oncidium papilio* from Trinidad, need no stove to force them, have no garden in which to wither, but are made to bloom for ever in the boudoir, the study, the library, or the drawing-room.

COLOSSEUM.

FITTED up in a new style, this splendid building has been re-opened with a great variety of attractions. There is a museum of sculpture, most of which has been before the public in exhibitions, but are here displayed with great effect. There are classic ruins of great interest; an admirable imitation of a stalactytic cavern; a fine aviary, and beautiful collection of flowers and shrubs; conservatories executed in a style of oriental elegance and luxury; and beyond all, perhaps, stupendous picturesque representations of Swiss scenery. We have not mentioned Parris's unmatched panorama of London, repainted, and wonderful as before. At present we have not leisure for observation. The number and different nature of the sights must please every taste; and it is to be hoped that the enormous expenditure bestowed on the Colosseum (above 40,000*l.* it is said) will be repaid, and the public gratified at the same time.

Talbotypes.—We have recently seen, at M. Claudet's studio, an union of solar drawing and miniature painting, which renders the talbotype not only the most pleasing photographic picture, but a highly-finished work of art. M. Claudet's recent discovery that the visual focus is not the photogenic focus of the camera has greatly aided this. The limbs of the sitter are now always with unerring certainty represented in good drawing, instead of disproportioned, as almost invariably hitherto. But the principal aid to the fine general effect, the chief object of this brief notice, is the pencil of M. Mansion, who finishes the photograph, following nature in her lights and shades, artistically heightening both.

BIOGRAPHY.

THOMAS HOOD

DIED on Saturday morning. A spirit of true philanthropy has departed from its earthly tenement; the light of a curious and peculiar wit has been extinguished; the feeling and pathos of a natural poet have descended into the grave; and left those who knew, admired, and loved these qualities to feel and deplore the loss of him in whom they were so pre-eminently united.

Yet we can hardly say that we lament his death. Poor Hood! his sportive humour, like

the rays from a crackling fire in a dilapidated building, had long played among the fractures of a ruined constitution, and flashed upon the world through the flaws and rents of a shattered wreck. Yet infirm as was the fabric, the equal mind was never disturbed to the last. He contemplated the approach of death with a composed philosophy and a resigned soul. It had no terrors for him. A short while ago we sat for hours by his bed-side in general and cheerful conversation, as when in social and healthful intercourse. Then he spoke of the certain and unavoidable event about to take place with perfect unreserve, unruffled calmness; and the lesson and example *how to die* was never given in a more impressive and consolatory manner than by Thomas Hood. His bodily sufferings had made no change in his mental character. He was the same as in his publications—at times lively and jocular, at times serious and affecting; and upon the one great subject of a death-bed hope, he declared himself, as throughout life, opposed to canters and hypocrites,—a class he had always detested and written against; while he set the highest price upon sincere Christianity, whose works of charity and mercy bore witness to the integrity and purity of the faith professed. "Our common friend," he said, "Mrs. E—, I love; for she is a truly religious, and not a pious, woman." He seemed anxious that his sentiments on the momentous question should not be misrepresented; and that his animosity against the pretended should not be misconstrued into a want of just estimation for the real.

Another subject upon which he dwelt with much earnestness and gratitude, was the grant of a pension of 100*l.* a year to his wife. "There is, after all," he observed, "much of good to counterbalance the bad in this world. I have now a better opinion of it than I once had, when pressed by wrongs and injuries" [of these he spoke, but they are not for public notice]. Two autograph letters from Sir Robert Peel relating to this pension gave him intense gratification, and were indeed most honourable to the heart of the writer, whose warmth in the expression of personal solicitude for himself and his family, and of admiration for his productions (with which Sir Robert seemed to be well acquainted), we firmly believe imparted more delight to the dying man than even the prospect that those so dear to him would not be left destitute. In his answer to the minister's first communication he had alluded to the tendency of his writings ever being on the side of humanity and order, and not of the modern school to separate society into two classes, the rich and poor, and to inflame hatred on one side, and fear on the other. This avowal appeared, from the reply, which acknowledged its truth, to have been very acceptable to the premier, from whom the gift had emanated.

We have thought that these particulars might possess an interest for our readers, and that, at least at the present period, a list and notice of Hood's works, so well and so generally known, would not be expected. As they have issued from the press we have always found a pleasure in pointing out their various merits and beauties, the idiosyncrasy of their humorous features, the touching tenderness of their more natural effusions. The smile and the sigh were ever blended together; the laugh at the grotesque idea and whimsical imagination (rarely seeing objects as other people saw them), and the tear which must flow over such pathetic narratives as *Eugene Aram* or the *Old Elm-Coffin*. Without a parallel and original as Hood was in the ludicrous, his more enduring fame

will rest on the exquisitely humane and simply compassionate. There was no force or affectation in his efforts to serve his fellow-creatures—they were spontaneous and passionate; and all the art of picturesque and descriptive power bestowed upon them was but appropriate and congenial ornament, neither covering nor concealing the rich stream of benevolence which flowed in the depths below. His most cynical sparklings emanated from a kind heart; they were fireworks which revolved in many a quaint and brilliant device, but burnt or injured none. He could not help the droll conceit and dazzling sally; but the love of kind predominated throughout and over all.

Mr. Hood was the son of the respectable publisher and bookseller of that name, long a partner in the firm of Vernon and Hood, Poultry, which is seen inscribed on many a title-page, some forty and fifty years ago. He has left a widow and two children, a son and a daughter, both inheriting much of his talent; and likely, we trust, to be more prosperous in the world than all his genius could make their parent.

Mr. Hood's funeral is appointed to take place at noon to-day, in Kensal Green Cemetery; and a number of his friends will assemble there to witness the last deposit of his remains in the grave.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

CHARTER-HOUSE INFIRMARY.

THE anniversary dinner at the London Tavern on Saturday last was made unusually interesting by the presentation of the handsome service of plate which had been subscribed for in acknowledgment of the skillful and benevolent services of its founder and unwearied professional director and zealous promoter, Mr. Frederick Salmon. The Lord-mayor presided, and above two hundred gentlemen assembled on the occasion, among whom were Lord Dudley Stuart, Messrs. Masterman and Kemble, M.P.'s, Sir E. Parry, Sir S. Lushington, Drs. Russell and Vivian, D.D.s, Mr. Pownall, Sir John Pirie, and several other aldermen and city dignitaries, and a number of eminent merchants, bankers, and persons distinguished in other walks of life. If the value of the compliment and the merits of the charity are to be tested by the numbers and respectability of the meeting (and the criterion seems a fair one), a higher tribute could hardly be paid to the deservings of any individual in a good and humane cause. The speeches made, and especially by Mr. Kemble, Mr. Pownall, and Sir Edward Parry, on behalf of the institution, were marked with great feeling and eloquence; and the latter, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Health and prosperity to Mr. Salmon," described his generous course and exertions, through every obstacle to ultimate success, till he had firmly established his cherished object, in the most impressive terms. His address was much applauded, and called forth a grateful acknowledgment from Mr. Salmon. A screen behind the table was then withdrawn, and the rich and beautifully executed service of plate, consisting of an epergne, side-dishes, candelabra, &c., &c., exposed to view. What added to the interest of the scene was the gallery filled with ladies; to which we may add the music by Messrs. Hobbs, C. Taylor, &c., and one of those sumptuous dinners which the proprietors of this tavern are accustomed to provide, with wines to match, and which raise the reputation of such entertainments almost above the gourmetism of wealthy private feasts. Nor, amidst these

matters, were the charity and the poor and suffering who benefit by it, forgotten. The speakers, including Mr. Salmon, warmly pleaded its claims, and some 600*l.* were added to its invaluable funds.

ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

WE have above given a brief account of a very interesting meeting to extend the sphere of influence of one truly excellent charity; and we would here take the opportunity to recommend another, whose anniversary is appointed for the same place on Friday next. The Orthopædic Hospital has this year had the good fortune to have Prince Albert placed at its head as its Patron; and the friends of the institution have judiciously availed themselves of the favourable occurrence to make a strenuous call upon the public for support. No doubt it will be liberally answered; and, with the blessing of Providence, a remedial headquarters be more efficiently established, by means of which much painful distortion and deformity will be relieved and removed. Every separate design of this kind, for the treatment of a distinct class of disease, must be considered as a boon to humanity; for it must lead to an improved practice, be an excellent school, and, above all, a place to which the poor can resort for succour when their infirmities call for sympathy and aid.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE.—WELCOME TO SPRING.

[From "Songs of Spring."]

RAISE, vocal lyre, the song of pleasure,—
Her light, enlivening, airy measure;
For see, o'er all the smiling land,
Spring blithely waves her hawthorn wand,
And pours her bloomy treasure!
Forests ope their leafy arms
To embrace her budding charms;
Grateful flowerets kiss her feet;
Joyous airs enanoured greet
The bright enchantress who all hearts can cheer,
Soft Spring—the sweetest season of the year!

With brood of sunshine, breath of balm,
She dances o'er the hills, and drops
A shower of blossoms on the fruit-tree tops,
A gush of green on mead and woody coope.
The birds sing, 'mid the entrancing calm,
"Hail, thou who dost a likeness bear
To all that's young, and fresh, and fair!
Around thee frolic Hope and Joy,
And he, the roguish archer-boy,
Who shoots in every month, but ne'er so well
As from a vernal violet-purpled dell!

What though thine early flowers soon flee?
Others arise with equal sweets imbued;
Nature hath realised in thee
The fabled fount of youth, each year renewed!"
Thus chant they in their artless glee;
And cannot we from the wise warblers learn
Repeating discontent to spurn?
What though one bliss may fade away?
Let's seize another and be gay!

Call from the thorniest briar its fragrant rose,
Then shall we quaff delight whose spring exhausts
flows!
ELANOR DABDY.

THE DRAMA.

Princess's.—*Infatuation* appears to have been too sombre for great success, notwithstanding the efforts of Miss Cushman, Messrs. J. and H. Wallack, Mr. Murray, and the other performers. The plot is not a pleasant one, the lady being involved in marriage with her father's murderer, and in love with a faithless man who is attached to another. The disastrous termination adds to the heaviness and distress of the drama; and, in spite of the skill and ability of the author, we cannot say that he has made a hit with *Infatuation*.

Marras' Concert, on Saturday last, at the Hanover-Square Rooms, was one of those entertainments which the real lovers of music

enjoy—admirable selection with good execution, and a judicious sprinkling of novelty: nothing to fatigue, every thing to please.

VARIETIES.

The British Association.—The mayor read a communication from Mr. W. G. Ashton, to the town council of Cambridge at its last meeting, on behalf of the sub-committee for arranging about public buildings during the visit of the British Association, requesting the use of the Town Hall and Corn Exchange from the 18th to the 25th of June, with the exception of Saturday so far as regarded the Corn Exchange. On the motion of Mr. Ekin, seconded by Mr. Asby, the use of the buildings was granted. Mr. H. Smith spoke of the disgraceful state of the Town Hall and the staircase leading thereto, and a committee consisting of Alderman Favell, and Councillors Asby, Matthew, Rowe, and Smith, was appointed to consider what could be done to improve it before the visit of the association.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

The Pomfret Marbles, at the same place, are now being removed into the University galleries appointed for their reception.

The New Drama.—Covent Garden Theatre has been fitted up for a free-trade bazaar (but that is not altogether new), and the *Merchant of Venice* has been superseded by dealers in every possible sort of wares. The appearance is that of an illuminated Gothic hall, broader across the stage than over the pit, the floor of which has been levelled with the rest. The ensemble is gay and imposing.

Relievo Map of Palestine, or the Holy Land (London: Dobbs, Bailey, and Co.).—This is a beautiful and most instructive companion to the Relief Map of Arabia Petrea, which we noticed with complete approbation when given to the world by the same publishers. A greater and more solemn interest attaches, from its nature, to the present work, which is executed in the same distinct and admirable manner. Recent travels have much increased our knowledge of Palestine, and the topography of Jerusalem. The geography of the country, and the accurate observation of its chief localities—the Dead Sea, the Jordan, &c. &c., are all ably represented in this miniature model. The best authorities have been followed, and the performance altogether, with Jerusalem and its environs appropriately introduced, is not only an excellent exposition of its subjects, but really an ornament as handsome as a picture for the library or study.

A. William Von Schlegel.—We regret to hear that this eminent author, at the advanced age of 78, is threatened with immediate danger from aneurism of the heart.

Mr. Kirk, the sculptor, who, some years ago, was well known in the London circle of the fine arts, but had retired from active life for some time, died last week at Dublin.

Thomas Duncan, A.R.A., and the painter of some excellent Highland historical subjects, especially the admired *Entrance of Prince Charles into Edinburgh* (exhibited at the R. A. exhibition, and just published in an engraving), died last week in that city at the premature age of 39. Mr. Duncan has left a widow, and infant family of six children, without having been enabled to make a provision for their support.

Covent Garden Fund.—At the anniversary on Wednesday, the ever-kind and benevolent Duke of Cambridge presided over a humane and social meeting in Freemasons' Hall. Mr. Meadows, the secretary, represented the state of the fund, and the claims upon it, in an appropriate address; and a subscription of 578*l.* was

announced. Miss P. Horton, and other artistes connected with the stage, delighted the company with their vocal contributions: and the evening passed in a very gratifying manner.

Callcott's Drawings.—A long series of drawings by the late Sir A. Callcott has been on view during the week at Messrs. Christie's, and attracted much attention. Such examples of spirit and industry, of taste in the selection of subjects, and carefulness in the execution of all passages which were to be the pattern for future oils (whilst the rest are as free and sketchy as can be imagined), not only afford a high idea of the artist's talents, but shew how such talents ought to be cultivated in order to produce mastery in the arts.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Falls, Lakes, and Mountains of North Wales, by Louisa S. Costello, with illustrations, square 8vo, 14*s.*—German University Education: or, the Professors and Students of Germany, by Dr. W. C. Perry, post 8vo, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Seven Lectures on Sonnambulus, by Dr. A. Weinhold, translated by J. C. Colquhoun, 12mo, 4*s.*—Hippopathology: Part 2, Vol. III., Glanders and Farcy in the Horse, by William Percival, 8vo, 8*s.*—The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man, by H. B. Todd, M.D. and W. Bowman, Vol. I., 8vo, 15*s.*—Village Discourses, by the Rev. T. R. Birks, 12mo, 4*s.*—Aquila Catena Aurea: Vol. IV. Part 2, St. John, 8vo, 7*s.*—The Poets of Yorkshire, 12mo, 5*s.*—A Poxy of Stray Wildings, by E. Dodmeade, 18mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Library of Travel: Vol. II., Egypt and Nubia, by J. A. St. John, 8vo, 9*s.*—Influence, a Tale, by C. Anley, 4th edit., fcp, 6*s.*—Expository Lectures on the Colossians, by Daniel, Bishop of Calcutta, 8vo, 12*s.*—The Conquest of Scinde, by Major-Gen. W. Napier, Part 2, 8vo, 12*s.*—History of the Church of England in the Colonies, by the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Vol. I., 8vo, 14*s.*—Rev. I. Williams's Gospel Narrative of the Resurrection Harmonised, fcp, 8*s.*—The Old Testament History, by a Country Clergyman, Parts I and 2, square 16mo, 4*s.*—Memoirs of Prince Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender, by C. L. Klose, 2 vols. 8vo, 24*s.*—The Hope of the Apostolic Church: Lent Lectures at St. George's, Bloomsbury, 1845, 12mo, 5*s.*—The Bride, by A. Freeling, 32mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—The Smuggler, a Tale, by G. P. R. James, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*—The Sportsman in Canada, by F. Tolfrey, 2 vols. post 8vo, 2*l.*—Bible Reader's Hand-book, by the Rev. I. Cobbin, royal 32mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—G. W. Kendall's Narrative of an Expedition across the South-Western Prairies, new edit., 2 vols. 12mo, 18*s.*—Scottish Tourist, 9th edit., edited by W. Rhind, 12mo, 8*s.* 6*d.*—Physiological Essay on the Thyms Gland, by J. Simon, 4to, 2*l.*—Congregational Lectures, 11th series: Dr. G. Payne on Original Sin, 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Cox's Companion to the Sea Medicine-Chest, 20th edit., by R. Davis, 18mo, 2*s.*—Practical Facts in Chemistry, new edit., 18mo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Family Medicine-Chest Directory, by C. Dinneford, 12mo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Views of the Voluntary Principle, by E. Miall, 18mo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—The Secrecy of Prevost, from the German of J. Kerner, by Mrs. Crowe, fcp, 6*s.*—The German Delectus, by E. Albrecht and J. C. Moore, 12mo, 5*s.*, or with Lexicon, 6*s.*—Sp. Sumner's Exposition of the 3d of Corinthians, &c. 1 vol. 8vo, or 2 vols. 12mo, 9*s.*—Insect Life, by David Badham, M.D., fcp, 4*s.* 6*d.*—On the Union of the Holy Spirit and the Church, by the Rev. T. W. Jenkyn, D.D., 3d edit., fcp, 6*s.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SIR,—I think it will strike you that in King Henry IV., p. 1. l. 1. act 3, scene 2, (*Lit. Gaz.* of this week, p. 378, 3d col.) *bein* is a misprint for *brin*, in the original "copy" which has thus been nearly the same as in the Dering mss., the subject of Mr. Halliwell's comment, and of your review. The line will certainly need further emendation ere it run metrically; perhaps Shakspeare may have writ "rash-brained wits."—Most obediently yours.

P. S. May not the original expression have been "rush-brained wits,"

Soon kindled and soon burnt." &c.?

We have been disappointed in two or three engravings of the Round Towers; but their omission does not affect our review, and we were not inclined to delay its insertion any longer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Desire.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This Evening (Saturday), May 10, will be performed Rossini's opera, entitled "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Rodina, Madame Grisi; Bertha, Mdlle. Bellini; Il Conte d'Almaviva, sig. Mario; Bartolo, sig. Lablache; Figaro, sig. P. Lablache; and Figaro, sig. Fornasari.

The Dances Viennaises, under the direction of Madame Weiss, will appear in some of their favourite Pas; including L'Allemande, the Mazurka, and the Pas des Mousquetaires.

To conclude with the new ballet divertissement, entitled "Kaya; ou, L'Amour Voyageur." The music composed and arranged by sig. Pagny, and comprising themes from the Norwegian Melodies. The principal dances composed and arranged by M. Perrot. Those of the Dances Viennaises by Madame Josephine Weiss. Kaya, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn; L'Amour, Fraulein Fanny Prager; Hermann, M. di Matta; and Knud, M. Perrot.—In the course of the divertissement, the following dances:—La Norwégienne, original pas de caractère, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn; Pas Scène des Cinq Sœurs, Mdlle. Lucile Grahn and M. Perrot, supported by Mdlle. Ferdinand, Casan, Delucelle, and Monciet; and the Pas des Mousquetaires, by the Dances Viennaises.

Mont's opera of "Don Giovanni" will be repeated forthwith.

Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.—Doors open at seven; and the performance will commence at half-past seven o'clock.

For the Benefit of Mdlle. Lucile Grahn.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mdlle. LUCILE GRAHN respectfully informs the Nobility, Subscribers to the Opera, and the Public, that her BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY next, May 11, when will be performed (first time this season) Rossini's opera, "La Gazza Ladra." Ninetta, Made. Grisi; Lucia, Made. Bellini; and Pippo, Mdlle. Brabant; Giametto, sig. Mario; Podesta, sig. Lablache; Isaac, sig. Dal Pios; Fabrizio Virgillito, sig. A. Giubili; and Fernando Villabelo, sig. Fornasari.

The Dances Viennaises, under the direction of Madame Josephine Weiss, will dance some of their most favourite Pas.

After which, the divertissement of "Un Bal sous Louis XIV.," in which Mdlle. Lucile Grahn will appear as cavalier of the court of Louis XIV., and will dance, with Mdlle. Certe, in costume of the same court, the celebrated Minuet de la Cour et Gavotte; and in the course of the evening will appear in various dances and pas de caractère.

With other Entertainments, in which Made. Anais Castellan and sig. Moriani will appear.

In the course of the evening, the celebrated Spanish Dancer, Dona Manuela Perez, known as La Venus, and the Spanish Ballet Dancer, Don Felix Garcia, will appear in some of the National Pas de Spain.

La Cracovienne (pas de caractère), by Mdlle. Lucile Grahn.

The Entertainments will likewise comprise the Pas de six from the ballet divertissement of "Kaya; ou, L'Amour Voyageur." And likewise include a selection from the ballet of "Koline," comprising the celebrated Mazurka d'Estime, by Mdlle. Lucile Grahn and M. Perrot; and a selection from the ballet of "Oudine," including the celest-Pas de l'Ombre, by Mdlle. Certe.

Applications for boxes, pit-stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera Colonnade.—Doors open at seven; and the performance will commence at half-past seven.

FENDERS, STOVES, AND FIRE-IRONS.

The largest Assortment of STOVES and FENDERS, as well as GRATES and IRONWORK in the World, is now on SALE at RIPPON and BURTON'S extensive Warehouse, 30 Oxford Street, corner of Newman Street (just removed from Wells Street). Bright steel Fenders, 2 feet, from 30s. each; ditto ditto, with ornate ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 5 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 5 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron Kitchen Fenders, 5 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; bright Register-stoves, with bronzed ornaments and two sets of bars, from 5 guineas; ditto ditto, with ornate ornaments, from 50s.; black dining-room Register-stoves, 2 feet, 9s.; 3 feet, 30s.; bed-room Register-stoves, 2 feet, 10s.; 3 feet, 24s. The new economical Thermio Stove, with fender and radiating hearthstone, from 5s. 5s.; Fire-irons for chimneys, 1s. 6d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of Fire-irons, with ornate and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in Furnishing Ironmongery 50 per cent under any other house, while the extent and variety of the stock is without any equal. The money returned for every article not approved of.—Detailed Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. Established (in Wells Street) 1820.

GREAT RUSSIAN CHRONOMETRIC EXPOSITION.

—E. J. DENT, 82 Strand, and 33 Cockspur Street, has the high and distinguished honour of stating, that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has recently condescended to confer on him "the appointment and title of Chronometer-Maker to his Imperial Majesty," as a reward for the unequalled performance of his Chronometers during the Expedition of 1814. In 1815, his Imperial Majesty the Emperor was pleased to reward the performance of Dent's Chronometers with a Gold Medal of the highest Order of Merit.

Dent's Patent Watches, Chronometers, and Clocks.

R. HENDRIE,

Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Tichborne Street, London.

HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR

SOAP, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient Soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume, each Packet is labelled with Perkins's steel plate of Windsor Castle.

A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without any bad odour.

HENDRIE'S PARSERVATIVE TOOTH-POWDER, an effectual preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is exceedingly agreeable to the mouth, and directing the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour.

HENDRIE'S MOUTHWASH is the most beneficial extract of elegant substances for maintaining the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having also a delightful perfume.

His Germative Liquid is a certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is falling.

HENDRIE'S COAL OIL CREAM or ROSE, prepared in great perfection. Improved Kerosene Lamps, for ensuring green spots from milk. INDISPENSIBLE MARKING IRON, for Linen, to be used without preparation, is a bottle.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1824.

In addition to Assurances on Healthy Lives, this Society continues to grant Policies on the Lives of Persons subject to Gout, Asthma, Rheumatism, and various diseases, by their paying a premium in proportion to the increased risk. The plan of granting Assurances on Unhealthy Lives originated with this Office in the early part of 1824.

Every description of Assurance may be effected with this Society, and Policies are granted on the Lives of persons of all ages.

Table of Premiums for Assuring £100 on a Healthy Life.

Age.	For One Year only.	For 7 Years at an Annual Payment of	For 14 Years at an Annual Payment of
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 1 0	1 2 2	1 3 8
30	1 2 0	1 3 2	1 4 8
35	1 5 2	1 7 2	1 9 3
40	1 8 9	1 10 4	1 13 6
45	2 2 0	2 3 10	2 1 9
50	1 16 11	2 3 10	2 13 11

The rates for Life Policies are also lower than those of most other Offices.

The sum accumulated and invested for the security and benefit of the Assured already exceeds *Half a Million Sterling*; and the income, which is steadily increasing, is now £101,500 per annum.

BONUSES.

The two first Divisions averaged £25 per cent on the Premiums paid. The third Bonus, declared in January 1842, averaged £25 per cent; and the future Bonuses are expected to exceed that Amount. The Balance Sheets of this Society are at all times open to the inspection of any of the Assured.

Further information may be obtained of

GEO. PINCKARD, Actuary,

No. 75 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Or of any of the Society's Agents.

TO VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT.

Messrs. J. and R. MCRAKERY, Foreign Agents, and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7 Old Jewry, beg to remind the Nobility and Gentry that they continue to receive Consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Bagnages, &c., from all parts of the Continent for clearing through the Custom-House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of Effects to all parts of the world.

Lists of their Correspondents abroad, and every information, may be had on application at their Office as above.

MEEN FUN, the celebrated CHINESE

COSMETIQUE.—Patronised by Her Majesty and the Royal Family.—The great value of this Cosmétique is, that the ingredients being solely herbaceous, the most delicate complexion can apply it without injury, while rough, red, and moist skin speedily experience beneficial results. Another most important feature is, that of preserving, without detriment to the sanitary condition of the user, the truly unpleasant sensation accompanying too copious perspiration. Travellers and residents in warm climates, subject to the enervating influence of tropical heat, will, when the skin becomes moist and heated, experience inconceivable comfort by resorting to this Cosmétique, as it will both allay and avert discolouration and coarseness. The sole proprietors are FABIAN and CO. (late Watson, Fabian, and Co.), 21 Mark Lane, London, without whose signature on the labels none are genuine.—To be had wholesale of them, and retail of all respectable chemists and perfumers in town and country.

In boxes, price 3s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. each. Country agents appointed.

LITERATURE AND ART.

Will Close on Saturday next, May 17.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.

THE GALLERY FOR THE EXHIBITION AND SALE OF THE WORKS OF BRITISH ARTISTS is open daily from Ten to Five in the Morning until Five in the Evening; and will be closed on Saturday next, May 17.

Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.

The Eleventh Annual Exhibition is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, FIFTY-THREE PALL MALL.

JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, Trafalgar Square.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY is now OPEN.

Admission (from Eight o'Clock till Seven), One Shilling.

Catalogue, One Shilling.

HENRY HOWARD, R.A., Sec.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 3 PALL MALL EAST, each day, from Nine till Dusk.

Admittance, One Shilling. Catalogue, Sixpence.

J. W. WRIGHT, Sec.

ROYAL CORPORATION of the LITERARY FUND—Instituted 1790, incorporated 1818.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

President—The Marquis of Lonsdowne, K.G.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THIS CORPORATION will be celebrated in the FREEMASONS' HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 14th May.

The Right Hon. the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, G.C.B. in the Chair.

Tickets, 5s. each, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chambers of the Corporation, 75 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury; and at the Bar of the Freemasons' Taverns.

OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE will commence in CAMBRIDGE, on Thursday Morning, the 19th of June 1845.

JOHN TAYLOR, F.R.S., General Treasurer.

2 Duke Street, Adelphi, London.

SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE.

His Royal Highness FRANCES ALBERT, the President, has been graciously pleased to signify his intention of presiding at the ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOCIETY'S REWARDS on MONDAY, June 24, at twelve o'clock.

Members whose Subscriptions are not in arrears may obtain their Tickets of admission at the Society's House up to 31st May inclusive, between the hours of Nine and Three.

DISTRIBUTION DINNER.

The Vice-Presidents, Chairmen of Committees, and Members, with their friends respectively, will afterwards dine together at the Brunswick Tavern, Blackwall, at half-past Five o'clock.

Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had up to the 31st May inclusive, at the Society's House, between the hours of Nine and Three.

By order,

FRANCIS WHISHAW, Sec.

Adelphi, May 7, 1845.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

Just ready,

MARGARET; or, the Gold Mine.

From the French of ELIE BENRIER.

London: Robert Weir, 57 Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

Next week will be published,

MAYNOOTH AND ST. ASAPH; or, the Religious Policy of the Conservative Cabinet considered.

London: Robert Weir, 57 Harley Street, Cavendish Square.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

Price 1s.

THE ECCLESIOLOGIST, New Series.

No. 3, containing Articles upon Church Needlework, and Altar-Hangings; Clerestories; Cathedral of the Oriental Church; Reply to Mr. Close's Fifth of November Sermon; Proceedings of the Architectural Society; Review of Notices of New Churches, Church Restorations, New Schools, &c.

Cambridge: John Thomas Walters, 6 King's Parade.

London: F. and J. Livingston.

KNIGHT'S WEEKLY VOLUME.

A BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

By G. H. LEWES.

Series I.—Ancient Philosophy.

In Two Volumes. Vol. II.

London: Charles Knight and Co., 22 Ludgate Street.

COLONIAL CHURCH HISTORY.

Now ready, in 8vo, price 14s. cloth.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND in the COLONIES and FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, Vol. I.

By the Rev. JAMES S. M. ANDERSON, M.A.

Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and to the Queen Dowager; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Brighton; and Preacher of Lincoln's Inn.

Dedicated by permission to

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

London:

FRANCIS and JOHN RIVINGTON, St. Paul's Church Yard,

and ROBERT FOLTHORP and Co., North Street, Brighton.

A New Edition, in three handsome volumes small 8vo, price 18s. bound in cloth.

TEN THOUSAND A YEAR.

By SAMUEL WARREN, Esq., F.R.S.

Author of "The Diary of a Late Physician."

W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

Lately published, uniform with the above, 3 vols. price 12s. cloth.

THE DIARY OF A LATE PHYSICIAN.

In post 8vo, price 3s. 6d., the Third Edition of

THEOPHILUS ANGLICANUS; or, Instruction for the Young Student concerning the Church, and our own Branch of it.

By CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.

Late Head Master of Harrow School.

"It is to be hoped that this most valuable sequel to the Catechism will shortly be in the hands of every one who pretends to a liberal education."—*Extract from Principal Jeff's Bampton Lectures.*

Rivingtons, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author (just published),

Discourses on Public Education. 9s. 6d.

NOW READY, in 3 Vols.

M^R. DISRAELI'S NEW WORK, SIBYL; or, THE TWO NATIONS.

HENRY COLBURN, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

To be had of all Booksellers, and at all the Libraries throughout the Kingdom.

JUST PUBLISHED, in 3 Vols. post 8vo.

T H E S M U G G L E R.

A New Novel, by G. P. R. JAMES, Esq.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and CO., 65 Cornhill.

CHEAP EDITIONS,

HALF-A-CROWN EACH, in foolscap 8vo.

MANSIE WAUGH.

2. THE SUBALTERN.

3. THE TRIALS OF MARGARET
LYNDSEY.4. LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF
SCOTTISH LIFE.To be followed by other Popular Copyright
Works.

William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London.

In foolscap 8vo, price 5s.

KILDAS BRIDAL, a Tale of the Western Isles; and other Poems.

By SAMUEL GASQUINE.

D. Bogue, 55 Fleet Street; and all Booksellers.

MURRAY'S HOME AND COLONIAL LIBRARY,
No. XX.

In post 8vo, 2s. 6d.

BRACEBRIDGE HALL.

By the Author of "The Sketch-Book." Part I.

The FRENCH in ALGIERI forms No. 19.

John Murray, Albemarle Street.

In 1 vol. 12mo, price 3s. 6d.

CLARENCE de MANFREDE.

Traduit de l'Anglais de Lord Normanby, par

EMILY NEWTON.

"Ce petit poème mélancolique et amoureux est écrit en prose
française par une plume Anglaise, & laquille une certaine naïveté
grammaticale, et l'auteur dire, une sorte de tourneur exotique,
n'est rien de si gracieux, ou plutôt donne une grâce de plus."—*Le
Constitutionnel*.

Dulan and Co., 37 Soho Square; and all other Booksellers.

Price 2s. 6d. bound,

SELECTA ECATULLO;

in Usum Juventutis.

Notas Quasdam Anglice Scriptas adjecit

GULIELMUS GIFFORD COOKESLEY, M.A.

Regius Scholæ Etonensis & Magistris Adjutoribus.

Etonæ, F. P. Williams; apud quem venient etiam No. 5 Bridge
Street, Blackfriars, Londini.Catalogues of the Eton School Books forwarded by post (gratis) on
application.In Twenty-one Volumes, with Eighty Plates, price 3s. each,
cloth.

VALPY'S ONLY COMPLETE and UNIFORM HISTORY of ENGLAND.

By HUMB, SMOLLETT, and HUGHES.

The Continuation by Rev. T. S. HUGHES, B.D., Prebendary of
Peterborough.

Also, in Seven Vols. 8vo, price 10s. 6d. each,

The HISTORY of ENGLAND from the Reign of George the Second to the present Time.

London: A. Valpy, M.A.; and H. Wix.

Bp. Horsley's Translation of the Psalms—Fourth Edition.
Now ready, in 8vo, price 12s., the Fourth Edition of

THE BOOK of PSALMS, translated from the Hebrew, with Notes, Explanatory and Critical.

By the late SAMUEL HORSLEY, LL.D., F.R.S., F.A.S.

Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans; and F. and J. Rivington.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

Biblical Criticism on the First Fourteen
Historical Books of the Old Testament; also, on the First Nine
Prophetical Books. Second Edition (with New Translation, and
Copious Indexes). In 3 vols. 8vo, 17. 10s.

New Works and recent Publications.

**THE FALLS, LAKES, and MOUNTAINS
of NORTH WALES.** By LOUISA STUART COS-
TELLO, Author of "A Pilgrimage to Auvergne,"
&c. With Illustrations by T. and E. GILKS, from
Original Sketches by D. H. M'KEWAN. Square
post 8vo, with Map, 14s.

**2. Bishop Thirlwall's History of
Greece.** Revised throughout; with Maps and
Plans, Marginal Notes, and a copious Index. A
Library Edition, in 8 vols. demy 8vo.

[Vol. I. on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

**3. Mrs. Bray's Novels and Ro-
mances,** revised and corrected, in Ten Monthly
Volumes, each containing a complete Work. Vol. I.
"The White Hoods;" with general Preface. Fcp.
8vo, with Portrait and Vignette title, 6s.

**4. Mr. McCulloch's Literature of
Political Economy:** a Classified Catalogue of Select
Publications in the different departments of that
Science; with Historical, Critical, and Biogra-
phical Notices. 8vo, 14s.

5. German University Education;
or, the Professors and Students of Germany. By
WALTER C. PERRY, Phil. D. of the University of
Göttingen. Post 8vo, 4s. 6d.

6. Zumpt's Latin Grammar, with
numerous Additions and Corrections by the Au-
thor. Translated and adapted for English Stu-
dents by Dr. SCHMITZ, with the co-operation of
Professor ZUMPT. 8vo, 14s.

**7. Captain Leopold von Orlich's
Travels in India,** including Sindh and the Pun-
jaub, in 1842 and 1843. Translated from the Ger-
man by H. EVANS LLOYD, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo, with
coloured Frontispieces and numerous Illustra-
tions, 25s.

**8. Mr. Haydon's Lectures on Paint-
ing and Design,** delivered at the Royal Institu-
tion, London; the London Institution; the Uni-
versity of Oxford, &c. 8vo, with Designs drawn
on Wood by Mr. HAYDON. 12s.

**9. Lectures on Subjects connected
with Clinical Medicine,** comprising Diseases of the
Heart. By P. M. LATHAM, M.D., Physician Ex-
traordinary to the Queen. In 2 vols. Vol. I. 12mo, 8s.

**10. The Rev. C. Forster's Historical
Geography of Arabia;** or, the Patriarchal Evi-
dences of Revealed Religion. 2 vols. 8vo, with
Maps, 30s.

**11. Essays, Sermons, &c. By the
Rev. HENRY WOODWARD, A.M.,** formerly of Cor-
pus Christi College, Oxford. Fourth Edition,
2 vols. 12mo, 14s.

By the same Author,

The Shunammite: a Series of Lectures
and Reflections on 2 Kings, iv. 2 vols. 12mo, 12s.
Vol. II., separately, 6s.

**12. Bishop Jebb's Life, Works, and
Correspondence.**

**I. Pastoral Instructions on the Character
and Principles of the Church of England,** selected
from his former Publications. By JOHN JEBB,
D.D. F.R.S., late Bishop of Limerick. A New
Edition. Fcp. 8vo, 6s.

II. The Protestant Kempis; or, Piety without
Asceticism. Second Edition. Fcp. 8vo, 7s.

III. Thirty Years' Correspondence between John
Jebb, D.D. F.R.S., Bishop of Limerick, and Alex-
ander Knox, Esq. M.R.I.A. Edited by the Rev.
CHARLES FORSTER, B.D. Second Edition. 2 vols.
8vo, 28s.

IV. The Life of John Jebb, D.D. F.R.S., late
Bishop of Limerick, with a Selection from his
Letters. By the Rev. CHARLES FORSTER, B.D.
Second Edition. 8vo, with Portrait and Auto-
graphs, 16s.

13. Remains of Alexander Knox, Esq.
of Dublin, M.R.I.A.: containing Essays (chiefly
Explanatory of Christian Doctrine) and Confiden-
tial Letters, &c. Third Edition, 4 vols. 8vo, with
Portrait, 48s.

Separately from the Works,

The Doctrine of the Sacraments. Fcp. 8vo, 5s.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS,

PUBLISHED BY
JOHN W. PARKER, LONDON.

ELEMENTS OF MORALITY, including POLITY. By W. WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Cambridge.

Book I. Introduction.
II. OF VIRTUE and OBLIGATIONS.
III. OF VIRTUES and DUTIES.
IV. OF DIVINE LAWS and their SANCTIONS.
V. OF DUTIES OF THE STATE.
VI. OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.
Two volumes, octavo, 2s.

By the same Author, post octavo, 8s. 6d.
INDICATIONS OF THE CREATOR: Theological Extracts from the History and the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences; with a Preface.

THE HOLY CITY, or Historical and Topographical Notices of JERUSALEM; with some Account of its Antiquities and its present Condition. By the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAMS, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; late Chaplain to Bishop Alexander. With Illustrations from Sketches by the Rev. W. P. WITTS, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. Octavo, 7s.

LECTURES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSICS, delivered at King's College, London, by THOMAS WATSON, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, late Physician to the Middlesex Hospital. New Edition, two volumes, octavo, 2s.

The Second Part, 7s.; also the First Volume, cloth, 12s., of the
PHYSIOLOGICAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF MAN. With numerous Original Illustrations. By R. B. TODD, M.D. F.R.S., and W. BOWMAN, F.R.S., of King's College, London. To be completed in Four Parts, forming Two Volumes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GREEK PHILOSOPHERS, SOCRATES and PLATO. By the Rev. J. PHILIPS POTTER, M.A., late of Oriel College, Oxford. Dedicated, by permission, to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. Foolscap octavo, 4s. 6d.

THE CHURCHMAN'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY. By the Rev. ROBERT EDEN, M.A., F.S.A.; late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.
The design of this Work is to give plain and simple explanations of the Theological and Ecclesiastical terms which are used in describing and discussing Religious Opinions, Doctrines, and Institutions, without entering into the controversies which have arisen respecting their object and import. Demy 8vo, 12s.

AMUSEMENTS IN CHESS: containing the History, Antiquities, and Curiosities of the Game; Easy Lessons in Chess; a Selection of Games analysed and explained; and Chess Problems, or Riddles of Chess, given or drawn by Brilliant and Scientific Players. By CHARLES TOMLINSON. With numerous Woodcuts. 4s. 6d.

A SKETCH OF THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN. By the Rev. G. H. OLIVER, M.A., Chaplain-General to the Forces. 3s. 6d.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, and the Chemistry of Metals. With a Discourse on the Nature, Tendency, and Advantages of Geological Pursuits. By JAMES A. TRIMMER, F.R.S. Octavo, with Two Coloured Illustrations, 12s.

By the same Author, post octavo, 5s.
PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY FOR FARMERS AND LANDOWNERS.

A FAMILIAR HISTORY OF BIRDS, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts. By EDWARD STANLEY, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Norwich. Third Edition, two volumes, with Illustrations, 7s.

DOMESTICATED ANIMALS considered with reference to Civilization and the Arts.

WILD ANIMALS, their Nature, Habits, and Instincts.

SKETCHES OF THE ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS OF AMERICA. With numerous Illustrations, bound and gilt, 3s. 6d., cloth. By MARY ROBERTS.

THE DOMESTIC GARDENER'S MANUAL: an Introduction to Practical Gardening, on Philosophical Principles. With a Naturalist's Calendar, and an Appendix on the Operations of Fencing, including the Culture of Vines in Pots. By JOHN TOWERS, C.M.H.S. Second Edition, octavo, 12s.

DR. WOLFF'S NARRATIVE of his LATE MISSION to BORNEO, in pursuing the immediate jurisdiction, and will be published, by the Author, by Mr. PARKER, West Strand, by whom the names of Subscribers to the Work will be received.

8 New Burlington Street, May 10, 1845.

THE FOLLOWING NEW WORKS

WILL BE PUBLISHED BY MR. BENTLEY.

Lord Mahon. In a 4 vol. 8vo, with Portraits.
THE FIRST COLLECTIVE EDITION OF
The Letters of the Earl of Chesterfield. Including numerous Letters, and several Political Characters, now first published from the Original MSS. Edited uniformly with Mr. Bentley's collective Edition of Horace Walpole's Letters. Edited, with illustrative Notes, by Lord MAHON. On Monday next.

J. Fenimore Cooper. In 3 vols. post 8vo.
Satanstoe; or, the Family of Little. Page. By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq., Author of "The Pilot," "The Deerslayer," "Miles Wallingford," &c.

Sir Denis Le Marchant, Bart. In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits, CONCLUDING VOLUMES of
Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George the Third. Now first published from the Original MSS. Edited, with Notes, by Sir DENIS LE MARCHANT, Bart.

J. Heneage Jesse. In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits from Original Paintings,
Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents. By J. HENEAJE JESSE, Esq., Author of "Memoirs of the Court of England," "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries," &c. In 2 vols. 8vo, with Portraits.

The Disputed Inheritance. A Novel. By GRACE WESTER.

Recollections of Four Years' Service in the East with H. M. 40th Regiment; containing an Account of the Match with the Dacca to Farnborough via Cutch, Belcher, Afghanistan, Peshawar, and the Punjab. With a Narrative of its Participation in the Capture of Kurrachee in Lower Sindh in 1839; Operations in Sindh in 1840 and 1841; and the Exploits of the Cavalry Division of the Army of Afghanistan, in 1841-1842, under Major-General Sir W. Nott, G.C.B. By J. MARTIN BLADEN SMITH, Captain 40th Regiment.

NEW WORKS NOW READY.

Scenes and Adventures in Spain during the Years 1838-1840. By POCO MAS.

The Fortunes of Roger De Flor; or, the Almaguvars. A Tale of the Lower Empire.

Chronicles of Fashion, from the Time of Elizabeth to the Early Part of the Nineteenth Century, of Manners, Amusements, Fashions, Costume, &c. By Mrs. STONE, Author of "The Art Needlewoman," &c.

The Life and Travels of Thomas Simpson, the Arctic Discoverer. By his Brother, ALEX. ANDER SIMPSON, Esq., Member of the "Institut d'Afrique," &c.

The Improvisatore; or, Life in Italy. From the Danish. By Mrs. HOWITT, Editor of "The Magazine," "The President's Daughters," &c.

Anne Hathaway; or, Shakespeare in Love. A Romance.

Diaries and Correspondence of James Haig, first Earl of Hallowbury. Edited by his Grandson, the Third Earl.

Social Life in England and France. To which are now first added:—The Life of the Marquis de Dupont—The Life of Rachel, Lady Russell—Familiars of the Court of France. By the Author of "The Letters of Madame de Defand."

Richard Bentley, NEW BURLINGTON STREET, Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo, with Portrait, 24s. bound.

MEMOIRS OF PRINCE CHARLES STUART,

commonly called
"THE YOUNG PRETENDER";
With Notices of the Rebellion in 1745.
By CHARLES LOUIS KLOBE, Esq.

Also, just ready,

THE EIGHTH VOLUME OF MISS STRICKLAND'S LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND; containing the Life of HENRIETTA MARIA, Queen of Charles II. and CATHERINE OF BRAGANZA, Consort of Charles II.
Henry Colburn, Publisher, 13 Great Marlborough Street.

P O E M S.
By ALFRED TENNYSON.
Also, in 2 vols. price 12s. cloth,
POEMS. By E. B. BARRETT.
Edward Moxon, 41 Droy Street.

LONDON MEDICAL GAZETTE.—The Number for May 9 (48 pages, price 6d., or stamped, 7d.) being No. 2 of the New Series, contains:—
Sir G. Leake's Second Lecture on Medical Jurisprudence; Professor Faraday on the Chemistry of the Nerve; being the first of a set of Eight Lectures—Original Papers: On the Operation of Tracheotomy, by Edward Cock, Esq.; On a Case of Tubercular Anomalous deep-seated spontaneous Cure, by James Luke Esq.; On the Pathology of the Nervous System, by Dr. Rowland; On the Physiology and Diseases of the Eye, by Dr. Jago; On the Human Urine, by Dr. Ritchie, of Glasgow; &c. &c. Editorial Article.—Hospital Reports.—Proceedings of Societies.—Selections from British and Foreign Journals.—A variety of other Medical Intelligence.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.
The Stamped Edition may be ordered at all News-vendors.
Published also in Monthly Parts.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

No. I. of the Journal of the Association is now ready, and may be had of R. G. Bohn, at the Office of the Association, York Street, Covent Garden, price 2s.
Associates paying a Guinea per Annum, or Ten Guineas as a Life Subscription, are entitled to a copy of every Number of the Journal gratis. Persons wishing to be admitted as Associates or Correspondents are requested to send their names to the Secretaries, T. Trofuss Craker, Esq., Admiralty; and C. Ross Smith, Esq., 8 Liverpool Street, City, by whom they will be transmitted to the Central Committee.

Renell on the Prayer-Book.

THE PRINCIPLES OF A BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER CONSIDERED: a Series of Lectures, Sermons, and other works, with the "Dispositive" of Romanism. By the Rev. WILLIAM J. E. DENNETT, M.A., Late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Lecturer of St. Paul's, London; W. J. Claver, Baker Street.

In a few days, in folio 8vo, cloth, with a Map.
T H E P U N J A B
By Colonel STEINBACH, formerly in the Service of Maharajah Runjeet Singh.
London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 65 Cornhill.

SMALL BOOKS ON GREAT SUBJECTS.
In small 8vo, price 3s. 6d. each.
No. VIII.—AN EXPOSITION OF VULGAR AND COMMON ERRORS, adapted to the YEAR 1845.
W. Pickering, 17 Piccadilly.

GALLERY OF EXOTIC FLOWERS.
HENRY NOLK HUMPHREYS.
To be completed in Ten Numbers, Imperial Folio.
Prior Ten Shillings each.

Each Number will contain four large Plates, containing a variety of Patterns of the most splendid Exotic Flowers, of the season; each flower surrounded by a highly ornamental framework of gold, engraved in the most perfect manner.
Printed in Chromo-Lithography, by OWEN JONES, Esq.
London: Published by Owen Jones, 9 Abchurch Lane, in Street.

In Imperial folio, price 3l. 3s.
HISTORIES OF NOBLE BRITISH FAMILIES.

By HENRY DRUMMOND, Esq., of the Inner Temple.
Part VI. containing the Families of DUNBAR, HOWARD, and DUNDAS.
William Pickering, Publisher, Piccadilly.

Printed by Charles Robinson, of Station 51, Liverpool Street, Kingsway, in the County of Middlesex, Printer, George Levey, of Number 1, Strand, Terrace, Canterbury Lane Road, in the County of Surrey; and Francis and Charles Mansel, of the County of Devon, at Exeter, in the County of Devon; and at their Printing-Offices, Great New Street, Fetter Lane, in the Parish of Saint Bride's, in the City of London; and published by William Arden Scriven, of Number 15 South Molton Street, in the Parish of Saint George's, in the County of Middlesex, Publisher, at the Literary Gazette Office, 17 Piccadilly, in the County of Middlesex, the printer of the *Saturday Review*, in the said County of Middlesex, on Saturday, May 10, 1845.
Agents for New York, Wiley and Putnam, 161 Broadway.